MAY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3329.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1794.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

And to be sold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Bookfellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly shewn, that it is the duty of Christians to take the principal subject and occasions of their psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, from the Gospel of Christ.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.
Minister of the Gospel at Chester Level.

*A Paper-Mill for Sale.*

To be sold by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on second day evening, the 19th of the 5th month May, at 7 o'clock, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from the city, containing about 200 acres, in a highly improved state, about 60 acres of choice meadow, a small orchard in good thriving condition, together with a variety of excellent fruit trees; the remainder arable land, is well watered, and plenty of good fish may be taught in the season. There are on the premises an excellent paper mill, 95 feet by 30, in complete order for working two vats, with large dry drying lofts. The materials of this mill are of the best kind, and the construction and improvements in the machinery, are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to any on the Continent. Contiguous thereto, is a large commodious Mansion-House of 60 feet front by 21 deep, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under two-thirds of the whole, together with an adjoining building of about 18 feet square, one story high, which makes the ground floor consist of four large rooms. This is situated on an eminence, and affords a beautiful prospect. There are also two stone houses, two stories high, with cellars under them, for the accommodation of workmen employed at the mill; likewise a stone barn, stabling, waggon-house, spring house, &c. with a spring of choice water. Most of the buildings are entirely new, well finished, and in good order. The situation being in a high and healthy part of the country, in the neighbourhood of several places of worship, the conveyance to the city cheap and easy, together with the profits that will result from a growing and certain manufactory, are objects that will no doubt strike the attention of such as may be inclined to draw out of the varying and uncertain scenes of mercantile life, and the present difficult and embarrassed state of trade. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to ALEXANDER WILSON, acting administrator to the estate of Hugh Langstreth, in Market-street, No. 37, or to RICHARD TREMAN, No. 46, North Second street.

*William Shannon*, Auctioneer.

April 28, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court house in West Chester, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, whereon is erected a good stone dwelling house and other out houses; situate in the township of Coventry; bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Petting, Henry Fulkerth and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county,
April 22d, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of SAMUEL BAIRD, innkeeper, at the Trapp, in Montgomery county, on Saturday, the tenth of May next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, 104 acres and 40 perches of LAND, situate in the township of Providence, in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, bounded by Perquioming Creek, and by lands of Peter Rambo and others; seized and taken in execution as the property of John Reed, and Dorothy his wife, and to be sold by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 20, 1794.

*To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.*

THE Register and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised at No. 28, North Third-street, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18 Cherry-street, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-street, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by applying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NATHAN DAVIS, late of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all who have any demands against estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested to

SAMUEL DAVIS, } Administrat
HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, }

## By JAMES KINSEY, Esq;

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Esq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the same place, deceased, the eldest brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, also deceased, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and described---that is to say,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and state of New-Jersey, devised to William Smith, deceased, by his father, and afterwards released or conveyed to him by Asa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing, or supposed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, now or late in the possession of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rocksetticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the same William Smith, deceased, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the same William Smith, deceased, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or less.

Sixty three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Bass River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceased, by the commissioners of the loan-office of the same county, by deed dated on or about the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land, lying or supposed to lie in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thousand and sixteen acres, more or less; surveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining lands now or late John Darnell's; surveyed and recorded in surveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or supposed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to one Baker, and lands surveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 59---containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-seven perches, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the same township of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the east side of Bass River, opposite to William Grant's landing and dwelling house, surveyed to William Smith, deceased, and recorded in the same office, in book U, fol. 140--containing fifty-seven acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a survey, called the Six Partner's Survey; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office, in book W, fol. 65---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands surveyed for John Lee, John Bispham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317---containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Ayres or Eyres Town to Rettore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to Joseph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Batsto-creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same surveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329, 330--- containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; surveyed and returned to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 260, containing sixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands surveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the southerly side of Haines's mill road, about sixty five links distant; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156---containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly surveyed to one Rogers, and now in the possession of Dr. Stacy Budd on the road leading from Joseph Gale's to Philadelphia; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing six acres and one quarter, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the east side of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over said river; surveyed for the said William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eastward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in surveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or less; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar swamp surveyed to the said William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a swamp called the Half-Moon Swamp, in Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, more or less, adjoining lands surveyed to David Gale, on the east side of Wading River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the west branch of Bass River, Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing sixty three acres of land, more or less.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Bass River and Andrews's mill-creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or less.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the north side of Joe's branch of Bass River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the main East Branch of Bass River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the said East Branch; surveyed to said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the West Branch of Bass River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty perches, more or less.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Ofwego to Baker's mill; surveyed for said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-six acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or less.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the township of Northampton county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendship Neck; surveyed to and for the said William Smith, deceased, Aaron Wells and Thompson Neasle, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a survey of 810 acres in the township of Northampton aforesaid, on the west side of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the same 582 acres; surveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the same William Smith and James Esdall; four-fifth parts whereof the same William Smith died seized of, in fee; which survey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the same office.

One fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands surveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; surveyed to the said William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Rodman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153, in the office aforesaid.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the north side of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands surveyed to John Bispham and Samuel Murrell; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Gloucester county, adjoining to lands surveyed to Peter Matson, on the road leading from Little Ease mill to Oldman's creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and sixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Deptford township and Gloucester county, joining to land surveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar swamp; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glass-house, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, joining to John Bispham's mill-tract, and to lands surveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in surveyor-general's office; containing sixty-acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the westerly side of Great Egg Harbour river, adjoining to land surveyed to Richard Arnell, also to land surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on Prosser's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands surveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheesman; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the Long-a coming Branch, near to a survey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 170; containing 118 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the county of Gloucester, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which puts into Hospitality; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Island in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's island, and lies opposite to or facing John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 45; containing sixty acres, more or less.

A Mud Island or Flats in the river Delaware, near the last described sixty acres; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or less.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour township, Gloucester county, on the waters of Pine Creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Newtown, Sussex county, on the south side of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining southerly on lands formerly surveyed to Matthew Gardner; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the south-east side of the main West Branch of Cedar Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the west side of the westerly main branch of Cedar Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the same office---containing seventeen acres, more or less.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; of the township of Evesham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the township of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commissioners to divide the same tracts into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my House in the city of Burlington, on the twenty second day of May next, the said JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands and premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint tennants and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

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District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best authorities, by READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

SAVANNAH, April 8.

The force intended for the defence of the city and harbor of Savannah, is to conſiſt of batteries mounting 24 pieces of heavy artillery, a magaxine, a block houſe or barracks, a redoubt, &c.—For the ordinary protection of which there will be ſtationed here one captain lieutenant, two ſerjeants, two corporals, two muſicians, and twenty four privates.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

In conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs for laying an embargo on all veſſels in the ports of the United States, bound to foreign places, whether cleared or not, the Collector diſpatched Capt. Cochran, of the revenue cutter, on Monday afternoon, to bring up to the city the brig Liberty, Capt. Garriſon, which had been cleared for Jamaica, and was then lying in Rebellion road. Capt. Cochran communicated his orders to Capt. Garriſon, or the officer having charge of the Brig, who promiſed on *his honour* not to leave the port. With this aſſurance Capt. Cochran was ſatisfied, and ſuffered her to remain there during the night. Early yeſterday morning, however, the brig was ſeen under weigh, and before ten o'clock had paſſed the bar. As ſoon as the Governor was informed of this contempt ſhewn to our laws, he ordered a detachment of the battalion of artillery, with two ſix pounders, under the command of lieut. Trezevant, to embark aboard of the ſchooner Preſident, to go in purſuit of the brig. A great number of volunteers alſo accompanied the detatchment.

At ſix o'clock, both veſſels were not to be ſeen from town. Capt. Brown, from Kingſton, ſays, that in the Offing he paſſed the ſchooner in chace of the brig, which was about three leagues a head of her; and that he appeared to be gaining faſt on the brig. [A later date from Charleſton informs us that the ſchooner Preſident did not come up with the brig.]

April 19.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Shepherdeſs, Biſhop, Baltimore, 7 days.

Alſo the privateer ſchooner de Montaigne, with the following prizes, viz. ſchooner Signior del Carm, Marret, from Porto Rico; and polacre brig St. Jago, from Barcelona, laden with wine, fruit, and brandy; her cargo is valued at 150,000 dollars.

By theſe prizes we learn, that they left in Porto Rico about 60 ſail of American veſſels, which had been carried in there by the Spaniſh cruiſers. That a conſiderable number of them were condemned, upon a ſimilar principle to that adopted by the Britiſh: and that the reſt would undoubtedly ſhare the ſame fate.

WINCHESTER, April 28.

*From the Kentucky Gazette of March 9.*

*INDIAN NEWS.*

It would be difficult to recount the depredations committed by the Indians in the laſt and preſent weeks; ſome of them are as follow:

They ſtole horſes from Little's, on the road between Georgetown and Cincinnati; from North Elkhorn; from out the town of Frankfort; from Braſhier's creek; from Mann's Lick; and, in fine, from almoſt every frontier of the ſtate. They killed two men at Mann's Lick, and took two boys on Braſhier's creek. On the contrary a party from Columbia killed two Indians.

Died (on the 20th inſt.) at Fort Waſhington, Major Ballard Smith, of the 4th Sub-Legion, and was buried the next day with the honours of war. Colonel Strong, Major Cuſhing, and Captains Butler and Pierce, together with a number of other officers and reſpectable citizens attended his funeral.

April 5. On Wedneſday evening, the 26th ult. three Indians, (an old man and his two ſons) took a negro man from the iron works on Slate-creek. On Thurſday evening, after a hard day's travel, ſtopped in a cane brake to encamp, and untied the negro that he might aſſiſt in making a fire, &c. the old man lay down with his gun by his ſide, whilſt his two ſons and the negro made the fire: after which one of the ſons, who was a very ſtout man, (the other being ſmall and young) began to untie a bundle, in order to get a proper cord to tie the negro again; at that inſtant the youngeſt was at ſome diſtance from the fire, the negro catching up the old man's gun, inſtantly firing at the one who was preparing the cord and who fell on his face, the negro run off into the cane, made his eſcape and returned to the iron-works on Saturday evening. The old man, who could ſpeak Engliſh, had informed the negro, that he intended to take him to Detroit, and ſell him to the Britiſh.

On Saturday laſt a ſcout, conſiſting of thirteen men, left Mount Sterling, in order to trace up ſome Indian ſigns that had been diſcovered a few days before on the waters of Red river; they marched all day on foot without diſcovering any ſign of Indians, concluded themſelves in ſafety, encamped, making ſeveral ſmall fires and went to ſleep; about day break one of the men got up and began to ſtir the fire, at that inſtant a party of Indians, ſuppoſed about ten or twelve, fired on the camp, at not more than ten yards diſtance; the white men ran off, leaving three of their party on the ground, two of which they certainly killed; the indians got eight guns, twelve blankets, and nearly all their mockaſons.

There was another ſcout out at the ſame time, from which we have not yet heard.

From the Knoxville Gazette of March 27.

Early in the morning of Sunday the 16th inſt. a party of Indians, who lay in ambuſcade, near the houſe leading to William Ruſſels, on Beaver Dam creek, fired upon John and Robert Wood, ſhot both their horſes, and wounded the former, through the body and leg, who now lays languiſhing, and of whoſe recovery it is very doubtful.

Col. Kelly, with a few of the Knox militia, who went in purſuit of the murderers of Martin and Ferguſon, recovered, at Tilaſſe, nine horſes, which had been ſtolen from the adjacent frontier.

We learn from the Beaver Dam-creek ſettlements, that ſince John Wood was wounded, on the 16th inſt. ſixteen head of horſes have been ſtolen, from that ſettlement, and ſeven head of cattle killed and left to waſte.

On Saturday, the 22d inſt. two horſes were ſtolen from Mr. Wilſon, on Pigeon.

Accounts from Mero diſtrict, as late as the 9th inſtant, ſtate that four men have been killed, and many horſes ſtolen ſince the 27th of February.

April 10. On Tueſday, the firſt inſtant, a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of from thirty to forty, ambuſcaded a path near Colvins blockhouſes on Crooked creek, a branch of Little river, diſtant from this place about fourteen miles, and fired upon Samuel Wear, his two ſons, and William M'Murray, as they were going from the block-houſe to work, at their farms; one ball paſſed through the clothes of M'Murray. Upon their retreat to the ſtation, another party of Indians, who had alſo way-laid the path, fired upon them, but did no injury.

The ſame day, a party of Indians, conſiſting of from 40 to 50, ambuſcaded the road near the Crab Orchard, leading from Knoxville to Naſhville, and fired upon a company of travellers, conſiſting of five perſons, killed Thomas Sharp Spencer, wounded James Walker, killed two horſes and wounded a third——Spencer had with him about 1000 dollars in gold, and many valuable articles, which fell into their hands. Theſe travellers left the block-houſe at South Weſt-Point, in the morning, and the ſurvivors returned there the ſame night.

On the night of the ſecond inſtant a party of Indians, conſiſting of twenty-five, ſecreted themſelves near the block houſe at the mouth of Town-creek, commanded by Sergeant Harrod, of the 12th company 3d ſub legion of the United States, and early the next morning fired upon and killed William Green, a ſoldier, and attempted to gain the door of the block houſe, but were repulſed, leaving behind them one rifle gun, one ſcalping knife, one blanket, one French capee, one breech clout, eight ram-rods, and eight gun-lock covers. An Indian in attempting to ſcalp Green, was ſhot thro' the hand, which obliged him to drop his rifle, and ſcalping knife. Three other Indians were wounded; one of them, it is believed, mortally, as he fell within one hundred paces of the block-houſe, bled conſiderably, and was carried off.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Laſt night as Capt. Clark was going to his ſhip, he was attacked by an attrocious ſcoundrel, with a long knife, tapered off like the point of a ſword; he ſeized Capt. Clark, and fixed the knife at his breaſt, and threatened that he would run it through him, unleſs he delivered his purſe immediately. Capt. Clark, while he was threatening, took the opportunity of giving him a blow on the head, which ſtunned and cauſed him to drop the knife, which Capt. Clark took up. The villain took to his heels and got off in the dark.

*PHILADELPHIA, May 7.*

SIR,

HAVING appointed you Reſident Phyſician of the Health-Office of the port of Philadelphia, I cannot forbear impreſſing on your mind the importance of the truſt which is confided to you. The terms of the law under which you act, and your recollection of the very awful ſcene that paſſed in Philadelphia during the laſt fall, will, I am perſuaded ſufficiently point out the duties of your office, and inſure a faithful and vigilant diſcharge of them; but, in the organization of a new ſyſtem, it may not be amiſs to ſuggeſt to you, by a few general propoſitions, what appear to me to be the deſign of the legiſlature, and the expectation of our fellow citizens.

1ſt. Your conſtant reſidence at the Health-Office on State Iſland, is enjoined by the law; and cannot on any pretence be diſpenſed with, for, as no veſſel may proceed to the city without your permiſſion in writing, a due regard to the commerce of the port requires that all occaſions of unneceſſary delay and detention ſhould be ſcrupulouſly avoided.

2. A critical examination of the ſhips and crews muſt in every inſtance take place: without this the forms of an official viſit will neither ſatisfy your duty, nor quiet the apprehenſions of the public.

3d. In every doubtful caſe you will rather err in point of caution than in point of riſque---for it is certainly better that a temporary inconveniency ſhould be ſuffered by a ſingle veſſel than the public health ſhould be endangered. It will be a relief to your own mind that the law affords you the aid of the conſulting phyſicians; and, therefore, whenever you entertain a doubt you will with all poſſible diſpatch reſort to his advice.

4th. In your conduct towards the officers and crews of all veſſels arriving in the port & towards all the patients that may be placed in the Hoſpital, you will be firm, candid, and humane, conſidering the accommodation of all perſons, with whom you ſhall have an official intercourſe, as a duty next to that of preventing the introduction of peſtilential or contageous diſeaſes.

5th. You will cultivate a good underſtanding with the Inſpectors, and the other officers of the Health-Office; and, generally, you will, in all reſpects, within the ſcope of your appointment, promote the beneficial objects of the inſtitution.

To theſe inſtructions I ſhall only add, that it will give me pleaſure to facilitate the execution of your duties; and to receive any uſeful information which you ſhall be pleaſed to communicate. You will remember in particular, that it falls within your province to aſcertain whether any contageous or peſtilential diſeaſe prevails in the foreign countries with which we trade, and that the earlieſt repreſentations on that ſubject ought to be made, that, when neceſſary, I may enforce the precautions which the law preſcribes.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

*Philad. 3d. May*, 1794.

To Doctor James Meaſe,
Reſident Phyſician of
the Health Office, &c.

The Charleſton papers of the 8th ult. contain the affidavit of Capt. Baker, of the ſchooner Trial and of his mate, ſhewing that the ſaid veſſel, though wholly American property, as well as her cargo, was condemned in the iſland of Barbadoes on the principle, that the French iſlands were all conſidered as in a ſtate of blockade from and after the arrival of Admiral Jervis's fleet in the Weſt Indies. Thus it appears that our property is ſtill inſecure from Britiſh rapacity, the inſtructons of the 8th of January notwithſtanding.

A letter from a gentlemen of reſpectability and information in Liverpool, dated March 3d, to his friend in this city, ſays--"That in his opinion, PEACE is an event which is not very remote.—The writer of this letter had been in Scotland and Ireland, and in the principal towns in England, and collected from all quarters that the current of the general ſentiment would very ſhortly ſet irreſiſtably in favour of peace.

*Extract of a letter from England, dated Feb. 17th, 1794, and received by the William Penn.*

"The buſineſs of Congreſs is very important: I hope they will have wiſdom given them from above, equal to the matters which may come before them. The Preſident's conduct and ſpeech are univerſally admired; you will meet with Fox's panegyric upon him in the Houſe of Commons: He might have been called to order, had it not been for that ſaving exception, *his preſent Majeſty*, or ſomething ſimilar—Genet's folly, though highly cenſurable, has done much good:—the dignity of the American government, and the cool, prudent firmneſs of the Preſident, will give the United States a degree of importance in the eyes of Europe.—The proſecutions that had been caried on in Scotland againſt the friends of reform, and the ſevere ſentences that have been paſſed upon ſeveral perſons, will only increaſe uneaſineſſes inſtead of cauſing them to ſubſide: the meaſures of government will probably only add fuel to the fire, and occaſion its burſting out with greater violence. I have no expectation of the war's ending while miniſters can find money for carrying it on: But ſhould the allies be no more ſucceſsful than they have been hitherto, the diſſatisfaction and difficulties will in all likelihood be ſo great that in two years, neceſſity may force thoſe at preſent at the helm to quit, and give place to the men who are diſpoſed for peace. Amidſt all the confuſions, polices and confederacies of kings, princes and nations, it is a comforting conſideration that all the wiſe plans of the King of Kings are executing with the utmoſt exactneſs, without meeting with the leaſt interruption; and that his counſel will ſtand, and that he will do all his pleaſure. The real chriſtian may ſtay himſelf in the worſt of ſtorms and tempeſts, upon the divine pefections and promiſes."

*Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of Delegates from the election diſtricts of Allegany county, held at Pittſburgh, April 19, Thomas Morton in the Chair.*

At this juncture we have France to aſſiſt us, who, ſhould we now take a part, will not fail to ſtand by us until Canada is independant of Britain, and the inſtigators of Indian hoſtilities are removed; and ſhould we lie by, while France is ſtruggling for her liberties, it cannot be ſuppoſed that her republic will embark in a war on our account after ſhe ſhall have been victorious. It was for this reaſon that though we approved of the conduct of the Preſident, and the judiciary of the United States in their endeavours to preſerve peace, and an impartial neutrality until the ſenſe of the nation had been taken on the neceſſity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet now that the Congreſs have been convened, and ſuch juſt grounds exiſt, we are weary of their tardineſs in coming forward to meaſures of reprizal.

But we have obſerved with great pain that our councils want the integrity or ſpirit of republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of ſtockholders or their ſubordinates: and our minds feel this with ſo much indignancy, that we are almoſt ready to wiſh for a ſtate of revolution and the guillotine of France for a ſhort ſpace, in order to inflict puniſhment on the miſcreants that enervate and diſgrace our government.

Monday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution was paſſed which exempts from the embargo all ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States that are now loaded and bound to China or the Eaſt Indies.

Capt. Gerriſh, 26 days from Kingſton, Jamaica, informs, that Capt. Barney, in the ſhip Sampſon, was to have ſailed for Baltimore in 12 days, having obtained ſecurity for the value of his ſhip. Several veſſels were liberated in like manner, but the cargoes of all were detained. A number were ſent in ſhortly before Capt. Gerriſh ſailed.——Flour at 8 dollars and Beef 10. All the ports of the iſland were juſt opened for proviſions in American bottoms, and ſuch ſupplies expected that the flour in ſtore was ſelling off at auction.

The ſhip Bacchus, Capt. Brice, had ſailed to Savannah la Mar, and to ſail from thence in 8 days for Philadelphia.

The ſhip Pallas, Goodwin, from New-York, arrived at Kingſton, March 26.

The Brig Penelope, Bray, and ſloop James, Palmer, arrived at Amboy on Thurſday laſt, ſailed from Bourdeaux the 5th of March. By Capt. Bray, who came to town on Saturday evening, we learn, that the embargo on American ſhipping in Bourdeaux had been taken off, and the veſſels (upwards of 100) permitted to ſail in ballaſt, without any indemnification being ſettled for their detention, &c.

Capt. Byrne, 19 days from Havanna informs, that the ſhip Ariel, Decator, and Fame, Eldridge, arrived in nineteen days from Philadelphia, he left there the brigs Two Siſters, Forte, Twins, Yard, and Lowell, Philadelphia.

The Britiſh Brig Suſannah, Capt. M'Claſſan, put into the Havanna, and ſailed with the Alexander, Mary and Ann---and was captured in ſight of thoſe veſſels, by the Sanſparreil, about ten days ago, and ſent into Charleſton.

*From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.*

The ſloop Sally, commanded by Richard Barker, and owned by John Standy, Merchant in Newport, Rhode Iſland, from whence ſhe ſailed the 1ſt of January, bound to Jeremie, and was taken by his Majeſty's ſloop of war called the Hound, commanded by Thomas Surridge, within one league of Jeremie. I wiſhed to know if Great Britain had declared war againſt the United States of America, and was informed in the negative; I then aſked the reaſon of my veſſel's being taken from me. I was informed, becauſe I was not conſigned to ſome perſon in Jeremie: they put on board a prize maſter and three men, with orders to proceed to Kingſton, Jamaica. After laying ten days in ſuſpence I was libelled as French property, and cargo landed and ſacrificed at Vendue, not giving me or my people one ſhilling of our property, and turned from on board, together with my people, to ſhift for ourſelves. Seeing no probability of the trial coming on within four months, and being robbed of all my property, and being unable to find a friend to ſupply me with the neceſſaries of ſupport, I was obliged to leave my property on the captors hands and return to the United States, hoping to get reſtitution from the authority of the ſaid States.

RICHARD BARKER.

The ſchooner Eagle commanded by Gregory Powers, ſailed from Middletown, in Connecticut, 15th November, bound to the Weſt Indies, and was taken in Tiberoon Bay, at the capture of that place, and was boarded by an armed boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip, called the Europa, commanded by George Gregory; they rummaged my ſchooner from ſtem to ſtern, plundered me of all my money, and threatened to hang me at the ſhip's yard arm, which was, they ſaid, the way that all Americans ought to be ſerved that was taken ſupplying his Majeſty's enemies. I requeſted the favour of Capt. Gregory to give me two or three dollars to purchaſe me a dinner, when I arrived at Jamaica; he ſaid I ſhould not have one dollar to ſave my life. The ſchooner was ſent to Kingſton, Jamaica, where I, with my crew, were turned from on board, and told to ſhift for ourſelves. The ſchooner was libelled as French property. Being robbed of my property, money, papers of all kinds, and expences very high, and no probability of a trial within four or five months, I was obliged to leave her on the captors hands, and return to the United States for juſtice. Seeing no probability of any juſtice being done in that place, I reſt aſſured that the Congreſs of the United States will give me reſtitution, or provide ſome way for me to do myſelf juſtice.

GREGORY POWERS.

The ſchooner Polly, commanded by Aaron Meech, and owned by Hitchcock and P. Antworth, Merchants in New-York, from whence ſhe ſailed in January,

to Jamaica, and was boarded by a Bermudian veſſel, off Turks Iſland, and detained fifty hours, and then permitted to proceed. Being in ſight of Jamaica, I was boarded by a privateer ſchooner, called the Polly and Jane, commanded by one Michael Ralford, who threatened to bring my mate to the gun, if he refuſed to go on board the privateer. I then was ſent to Kingſton, Jamaica, and there libelled as French property, my cargo taken out and ſold at Public Vendue, and my cheſt & clothes taken and thrown on the wharf, and told if I did not like the treatment, that I might go to Hell for ſatisfaction. Having all my property taken from me, and turned on ſhare, together with my people, and not being able to ſupport myſelf, I judged it prudent to return to the United States for redreſs. AARON MEECH.

*From a paper received by the ſhip Caroline.*

*KINGSTON, March 28.*

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated 21ſt March.

"Yeſterday all the veſſels at Port au Prince, made their eſcape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by Capt Rowley and Capt. Perkins. The cauſe of this ſudden buſineſs was owing to the parties there falling out:—the conſequence was dreadful: they put all the better ſort they could lay hold of to death, which amounted to 600.

"From this tranſaction we may ſhortly expect to be in poſſeſſion of it, but am much afraid they will ſet fire to the town before we get in; they have deſtroyed the plain cloſe by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within ſix miles of this town a few nights ago, and deſtroyed one of the fineſt buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

*New York, May 2.* Yeſterday arrived the Sans Culottes, of Marſeilles, of 10 long nine pounders, and 70 men, from a cruiſe; ſhe took the Brig Mary, of Whitehaven, Capt. Collins, about ſix leagues off the Hook, out 7 weeks and 4 days. The Sans Culotte having ſprung a leak was the cauſe of her coming into port.

On Wedneſday and yeſterday morning, the Sans Culottes ſaw an armed ſchooner and ſloop, but could not bring either or both of them near enough to engage, although ſhe uſed every means for that purpoſe.

*Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated the 1ſt May, 1794.*

"This day a certain Captain R——, commanding a brig owned by Mr. Delaport, of this town, was imprudent enough to reverſe the colours of the United States and hoiſt the Britiſh above. The People of the Point, enraged thereat, called him to account—but, inſtead of attempting to vindicate himſelf, abuſed the Americans, their meaſures, government, &c. in the moſt opprobious language—upon which he was *tarred and feathered*, brought to town, and led through all the ſtreets, accompanied by a great concourſe of people, huzzaing at every corner. R—— is an American.

"I have alſo to inform you, that two Britiſh brigs (privateers) belonging to that ſcoundrel Emory, of St. Kitts, have arrived at Norfolk. The captains attempted to evade being known, ſecreted their guns in the holds of the veſſels, where they were buried in ſalt, and went in under pretence of procuring proviſions. It being diſcovered who they were, the inhabitants of the town aſſembled, ſeized the veſſels, and carted the two captains, clothed with tar and feathers, through the principal ſtreets of Norfolk. I had this information from Pitt the Pilot, who ſays he was an eye-witneſs to the ſcene the day before yeſterday."

*The following article is communicated by Capt. M'Aliſter.*

The day before his ſailing from Antigua, a copy of an order from Admiral Jarvis, to the Collector of Dominica, had been received, which purported his intention of holding all American veſſels taken by the men of war, entering any of the French Iſlands after the 6th January laſt, as he had conſidered theſe iſlands in a ſtate of blockade from that time, that all the American veſſels which had been carried into Antigua were liberated, and that no notice was taken of the ſaid order by the Solicitor General or the judge of Antigua; that the judge of Montſerat had declined condemning any more American veſſels, but refuſed to liberate them, until further orders; Mr. Burke, the Solicitor General, had officially recommended the liberation of all American veſſels in the Leeward Iſlands. From theſe ſteps being taken by the Solicitor General, it is reaſonable to expect, that it will have the deſired effect. All the privateers belonging to Antigua were diſmantled.

It has been publiſhed as the information of Capt. M'Aliſter, that at Montſerat, and the other iſlands, they were taking all American veſſels bound to or from French Iſlands, but that circumſtance does not come within the knowledge of Capt. M'Aliſter. What has been publiſhed of the ſhip Sidney, is alſo premature: the only information Capt. M'Aliſter had of that ſhip, or the fate of her trial, was from a merchant in St. Euſtatius, who told him that the trial of the Sidney was expected to come on in a few days.

## *By Yeſterday's* MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Severn, in 45 days from Briſtol, and brig Orange, Carbery, in 42 days from Dublin.

By the above arrivals we have received London papers to the 18th of March. The paragraphs which follow, are copied therefrom.

LONDON, March 18.

From Paris, under date of the 7th inſt. we learn, that the Breſt fleet was to be ready to put to ſea with the firſt fair wind after the 5th inſt. On Saturday laſt, for the firſt time for two or three weeks paſt, the wind came to the eaſtward—the probability is, that the enemy would avail themſelves of the opportunity and are now at ſea. The preciſe number of ſhips of the line compoſing the French fleet, we believe is not at preſent clearly aſcertained.

The manifeſto of the king of Pruſſia has given the lie direct to all the inſinuations, all the declarations, and all the aſſertions of the party writers, who have again and again poſitively affirmed, that the king of Pruſſia's concurrence in the general cauſe was not to be relied on, and that he would take the firſt opportunity of retiring from the confederation againſt France, when he could promote his private views of ambition and intereſt.

A Paris paper of the 6th inſt. ſtates, that the Breſt fleet had hoiſted ſignals for ſailing on the 23d ult. and that one hundred veſſels had arrived ſafe in Breſt water. The Sans Culotte, the Generaux and Languedoc, three ſhips of the line, are fitting out, beſides a number of frigates, all of which will be ready to put to ſea before April.

The Duke of Richmond intends immediately to make the Tower impregnable, as the rats have undermined that celebrated fortification, and rendered it in rather a tottering ſituation. His grace deſerves much praſe for his ſkill in fortifying it laſt winter, and having thoſe breaches repaired, which were made by theſe miſchievous vermin.

It is ſaid, that an examination of a very ſerious aſpect to the parties concerned, has been ſome time in hand at the Admiralty, relative to the loſs of poor Captain Cook, and his boat's crew.

A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, ſays, "the current report here ſince yeſterday, is, that Ruſſia has declared war againſt the Porte."

The 1800 men ſent by the King of Naples to join the army in Piedmont, will be commanded by the Auſtrian General Zeuthner.

The Duke of Modena is to give 200,000 ducats to defray the expences of the war; and it is hoped that with this aid, and that of the other States of Italy, the army in Piedmont can be raiſed to 120,000 men. The Croats who are to form part of it are now on their march through Carinthia.

The Senate of Venice, preſſed by the miniſters of the coaleſced powers, has, it is ſaid, returned for anſwer, that it ſhould regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that, ſhould the Porte be forced into a war, the Senate of Venice ſhould determine on an armed neutrality.

The emigrant corps in the ſervice of the Dutch, lately diſcharged for mutinous behaviour, in conſideration of their paſt ſervices, have had their arms reſtored, and are again admitted to the honors of the ſervice.

The equipment of ſome ſhips of the line, which was to have begun on the 24th ult. in the Daniſh ports, has been put off, on account of the late fire at Chriſtianſburg.

The Dutch ſquadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn, has no other object than to ſtrengthen the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the States-General and the Regency of Algiers, and has conſiderable preſents on board for that purpoſe. This ſquadron, however, may alſo clear the Mediterranean of the French corſairs which infeſt it.

A Letter from Dieppe, dated the 27th of February, and brought by a fiſhing boat, contains the following intereſting details reſpecting the Army of the Royaliſts:

Their army augments daily, it at this time conſiſts of above 60,000 men armed, and divided into troops, excluſive of a number of brave Royaliſts who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limouſin is in a full ſtate of inſurrection, and they hope will be able to join the Royaliſts of Lavendee.

In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms under a brave commander.

Aſſemblies are alſo taking place at Dieppe, againſt whom the Convenion have ſent troops; but they deſert, or refuſe to march. In fact, every thing promiſes a general inſurrection.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

*CIVIC FESTIVAL.*

On Thurſday laſt, May 1ſt. the Democratic and German Republican Societies of this city, together with a number of their fellow citizens, aſſembled at the place of Citizen Iſrael, about three miles from town, to celebrate the late ſucceſſes of their French brethren.

Though the celebration of the day [St. Tammany's] by ſeveral ſeperate companies, deprived the general meeting of a number of true Republicans, and though the notice of this Civic Feſtival was but ſhort, yet about 800 citizens, among whom the Governor and ſeveral officers of the State and Federal goverments attended, aſſembled to celebrate thoſe events which have ſo eminently conduced to conſolidate French liberty and guarantee our independence. The Miniſter and other officers of the French republic favoured the citizens with their company.

The flags of the ſiſter republics marked and ornamented the ſeat of feſtivity. At two the company partook of a plain yet plentiful repaſt, after which the following toaſts were drank, accompanied by univerſal marks of approbation.

I. The Republic of France one and indiviſible---May her triumphs multiply until every day in the year be rendered a feſtival in the calender of Liberty, and a faſt in the calender of courts.

II. The People of the United States---May each revolving year increaſe their deteſtation of every ſpecies of tyranny, and their vigilence to ſecure the glorious inheritance acquired by their Revolution.

III. The alliance between the ſiſter republics of the United States and France—May their Union be as incorporate as light and heat and their friendſhip as laſting as time.

IV. The Mountain—May tyranny be chained at its foot, and may the light of liberty from its ſummit chear and illuminate the whole world.

V. The Republic of Genoa—May every nation that values its independence, diſdain like her the ſolicitations and reſiſt the power of tyrants combined for the deſtruction of freedom and equality.

VI. The great family of Mankind—May the diſtinction of nation and of language be loſt in the aſſociation of freedom and of friendſhip, till the inhabitants of the various ſections of the Globe ſhall be diſtinguiſhed only by their virtues and talents.

VII. The conſtitution of the United States—May its form and ſpirit be the invariable guide of all who adminiſter it—may its authority never be proſtituted for the purpoſes of party, nor its departments illegally blended for the purpoſes of intrigue.

VIII. The men of people—the minority of the Senate—and the majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—May they in future, as on paſt occaſions, have wiſdom to diſcover and fortitude to reſiſt every attack upon the Conſtitution and rights of their country, while they enjoy for their ſervices the patriot's true reward, the love and confidence of their fellow citizens.

IX. A Revolutionary Tribunal in Great Britain—May it give leſſons of Liberty to her king, examples of juſtice to her Miniſtry, and honeſty to her corrupt legiſlature.

X. The Armies of the French Republic—May they be invincible and unſhaken till by their glorious efforts Liberty and Peace, exalted in the ſame Triumphal Car, ſhall be drawn to the temple of Janus by the humble tyrants who have dared to moleſt them.

XI. The extinction of Monarchy—May the next generation know kings only by the page of hiſtory, and wonder that ſuch Monſters were ever permitted to exiſt.

XII. Reaſon—May it ſucceſsfully counteract the baneful effects of executive influence, expoſe the inſidious arts of judicial ſophiſtry, and preſerve inviolate the purity of legiſlation.

XIII. Knowledge—May every citizen be ſo learned as to know his rights, and ſo brave as to aſſert them.

XIV. The fair daughters of America and France—May they ever poſſeſs virtue to attract merit, and ſenſe to reward it.

XV. The Democratic and Republican ſocieties of the United States—May they preſerve and diſſeminate their principles, undaunted by the frowns of power, uncontaminated by the luxury of ariſtocracy, till the Rights of man ſhall become the ſupreme law of every land, and their ſeparate fraternaties be abſorbed in one great democratic ſociety comprehending the human race.

*VOLUNTEERS.*

I. May every free nation conſider a public debt as a public curſe, and may the man who would aſſert a contrary opinion be conſidered as an enemy to his country.

II. The unfortunate victims of Britiſh tyranny—the members of the Popular Convention of Scotland—May their fate recoil upon their perſecutors, and may thoſe who have ſought an aſylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.

III. The diſperſed friends of Liberty throughout the world---May France be the rallying point where they may collect their ſcattered forces, and whence they may ſally forth to the deſtruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

*By the Miniſter of the French Republic.*

May the principles of Reaſon be univerſal as they are eternal.

*By the Governor of Penſylvania.*

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The Preſidents and Vice Preſidents of the ſiſter ſocieties preſided at the feaſt, the preparations for which do the greateſt honour to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed in a double line in a lane which lead to the place of entertainment, and the Preſident of the democratic ſociety gave the fraternal embrace to the Miniſter of the French Republic, amid the acclamations of the moſt animated joy of all the company.

The citizens, then, ſome time being ſpent in the effuſions of mirth, friendſhip and good humour, accompanied the Miniſter to town in a regular order of march, headed by muſic and the colours of the French Republic, and accompannied by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of ſome refreſhments provided in the Miniſter's garden, and preſerving their line of march through part of the city, diſperſed with perfect good humour and tranquility before the State Houſe.

The proviſions which remained after the repaſt were diſtributed, agreeably to order, among the priſoners confined in the Goal of this city.


## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Princeſs Ann, Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a luſty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broaccloth coat and breeches, ſtriped waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, a new felt hat, and ſundry other clothes; he underſtands brick-mouldng, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent ſawyer. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a free man, and follow ſome of thoſe occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and ſlick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, ſomewhat crooked in the legs. Alſo ran away, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Iſaac, 21 years of age, about ſix feet high, very ſlender made, has a big mouth and noſe, ſubject to limping, occaſioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been uſed to hard labour and his hands are ſoft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hoſtler or waiter. It is ſuppoſed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowſers, one or two ruffled ſhirts, a new felt hat bound, with a looſe crown, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever ſecures the above fellows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by † WILLIAM ADAMS.

## *The New-Jerſey Medical Society*

WILL meet, agreeably to adjournment, at the ſign of the College, in Princeton, on Wedneſday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance will be laid before the ſociety.

Candidates for licence to practice phyſic and ſurgery within this ſtate will be examined the day before the meeting of the ſociety, by the appointment of the Supreme Judges.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

Princeton, April 24, 1794.

ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting Rebecca, the wife of the ſubſcriber, or paying any monels due to me on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MOSES LAMBSON.

Salem county, New-Jerſey,

May 4th, 1794. *

## *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,

near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

## *One Dollar Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on Tueſday, the 29th of this inſtant April, an indented ſervant Negro man, named AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well ſet ſtout made fellow, a little ſtoop ſhouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow ſhirt, fulled lindſey trowſers, a good high crowned hat, old ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

* JONATHAN ROBERTS.

April 30, 1794.

## Forge-men Wanted.

TWO or three perſons, accuſtomed to working in a Finery or Chafery, well recommended, may have good encouragement, and ſteady employment, at the Aſſion Iron-works, in New-Jerſey. Apply at No. 110, North-Front ſtreet, Philadelphia. 4 w.

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN NICE, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, } Execu-
* GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, } tors.

*To be sold, by public vendue,*

on the 19th day of May next, and to continue from day to day until the whole be sold,

HORSES and colts, amongst which are several promising blooded colts, upwards of forty head of cows and young cattle, sheep, hogs, and a large variety of houshold furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, several tracts of land in William and Lower Saucon townships, Northampton county.

Likewise to be rented, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, for the term of the natural life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; under certain restrictions and reservations.

And also to be sold, at said vendue, a large quantity of grain in the ground.

Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The subscriber's son will remain at his late tan-yard until next fall, and will have all kinds of tanned leather to sell during the said time.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, to whom such as have any demands against the said estate, are desired to furnish their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street.

Of said Carey may be had, wholesale and retail,
*A General Assortment of*
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boston.

March 17 1794. thetf

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*TO BE SOLD,*

And immediate possession given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marsh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the west side. There are on the said land a good stone house, frame stable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living two miles west of said premises, near the Marshal Road.

The title indisputable.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

A Valuable Tract of LAND, situate in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, and on the north easterly side of the great road leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Chesnut Hill, between the eight and nine mile stones, containing about twenty acres. There are on the said premises two large and commodious stone dwelling-houses, each two stories high (one of them being built in the course of last summer) and are very suitable for taverns, stores, and public business. A large proportion of the premises is excellent meadow, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, known by the name of Creesham Creek. The remaining part of the premises is good arable land, and will be all sold together, or divided into lots suited to the separate buildings, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. For terms of sale, apply to CHARLES NICE, of the township aforesaid, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MOSES HILL.

April 17, 1794.

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*Three Pounds Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the sixth instant, an indented servant man, named AARON WALLEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light eyes, dark long hair, about twenty years of age; had on, and took with him, a homespun broadcloth coat, with green lining, a brown homespun jacket a pair of fustian trowsers, a pair of broad cloth ditto, with a patch on the knee, sundry other clothes not known, a felt hat about half worn. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOSEPH BURR junr.

Northampton, April 7th 1794

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*Two Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED away from the subscriber's pasture lot, near the city, an iron grey horse, six years old, about 15 hands and an half high, a switch tail, which he carries a little inclined to the off side, on each side of his neck and near his head there are white marks, occasioned by the chafing of a collar, he is a natural trotter, and at the time of his escape had a horse lock on one of his fore legs. The above reward and just charges will be paid to any person who returns him to

JNO. MEREDITH,
Third Street, South No. 27.

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CAME to the Subscriber, living in Ridley, Delaware county, this forenoon, an old red and white COW with a white face, and some red spots in her face, part of her ears appear to have been bit off by dogs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KETTS.

March 24, 1794. *tw

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THE Subscriber still continues following the business of SCYTHE and SICKLE making, in Waggon-Town, opposite Peter Whitaker's tavern, county of Chester, and hopes, by his care and attention in said line, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

GEORGE OGELSBY.

March 10, 1794. ¶4w

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Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, to be entituled,
The FIRST VOLUME OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of sufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennsylvania on impeachment: and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial; it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the second, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

*The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:*

I. The work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time --but the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war; never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street; and by the different Booksellers in this city-- Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

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To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store-house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the saw-mill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the conveniency of the purchaser.

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150 Cords of old BARK
WANTED.

THE subscriber will give a generous price for one hundred and fifty Cords, or more, of good Hemlock, Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, cured last season, or the season preceding the last.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street.

March 22, 1794.

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*NOTICE.*

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorney to my friends John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

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*Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.*

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. thetf.

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*NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24. 1794. ¶

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Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FERES tavern, seven miles below Lancaster, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, somewhat dish-faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn saddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, some white on his near hind foot. Any person apprehending the thief or thieves, so that they are brought to justice, and the owners get their horses, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horses, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, March 28. 1794. *

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*Six Dollars Reward.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th February last, a servant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet seven or eight inches high, fresh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a small mark on the under side of his chin, his right wrist is much thicker than the other, occasioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an ash coloured short coat, with new sleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linsey lead coloured trowsers, and blue woolen stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home. ¶

Mardh 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

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CAUTION.

I THE subscriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin township, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the said Henry Hause promised to give me a good and indisputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the first of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the rest annually. I hereby forewarn all persons against purchasing any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them till he performs his promise.

HENRY HALDEMAN.

March 7, 1794, *

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Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, a stout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, shews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears, and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation business. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of fulled linsey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a striped linsey under jacket, old buckskin breeches, woollen stockings, old shoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or supply himself with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever secures the said runaway servant in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

N B. All persons are forbid to harb'r or him at their peril. If the said Negroe will return home to his master, he shall meet with the same usage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. April 8, 1794.

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*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

THE House of the Subscriber was broke open on the night of the 12th instant, and about sixty dollars in silver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were stolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or fifteen dollars for the money alone, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Byberry township, Philadelphia county, Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

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WHereas Meriam Norris, of the township of Salem, and Susannah Gill, of the township of Gloucester, both of the state of New-Jersey, doth hold, each of them, a bond against the subscriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date supposed to be the third of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; all persons are hereby forewarned not to take an assignment on said bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Gloucester township, state aforesaid, April 4, 1794.

¶ MOSES BRANSON.

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For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has also been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two story stone dwelling house, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the second, with a good garret and cellar; there is also a good stone spring-house, with a never-failing spring of water; likewise a stone shed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow; an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premises, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second street, Philadelphia.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charlestown, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH,
AND
ISAAC ANDERSON,
} Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

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*FOR SALE,*

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry township, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Bristol; a fine stream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Perquesting-mill to Smithfield; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one of them a two story stone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a stone kitchen at one end, situated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm, also a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. †

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*Six Pounds Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, by trade a cordwainer, he has stole his indentures, and a set of shoemakers tools, shoes and other cloathing the property of said master. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

* THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittsgrove, Salem county, 11th March 1794.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3330.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1794.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a lusty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, homespun trowsers, a new felt hat, and sundry other clothes; he understands brick-moulding, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent sawyer. It is supposed he will pass for a free man, and follow some of those occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and slick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, somewhat crooked in the legs. Also ran away, a Mulattoe slave, named Isaac, 21 years of age, about six feet high, very slender made, has a big mouth and nose, subject to limping, occasioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been used to hard labour and his hands are soft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hostler or waiter. It is supposed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowsers, one or two ruffled shirts, a new felt hat bound, with a loose crown, and sundry other clothes. Whoever secures the above fellows, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by

WILLIAM ADAMS.

## The New-Jersey Medical Society

WILL meet, agreeably to adjournment, at the sign of the College, in Princeton, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of great importance will be laid before the society.

Candidates for licence to practice physic and surgery within this state will be examined the day before the meeting of the society, by the appointment of the Supreme Judges.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

Princeton, April 24, 1794.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting Rebecca, the wife of the subscriber, or paying any monies due to me on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MOSES LAMBSON.

Salem county, New Jersey, May 4th, 1794. *

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER, near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

## One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on Tuesday, the 29th of this instant April, an indented servant Negro man, named AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well set stout made fellow, a little stoop shouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow shirt, tailed lindsey trowsers, a good high crowned hat, old shoes, with strings in them. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

April 30, 1794. *

## Forge-men Wanted.

TWO or three persons, accustomed to working in a Finery or Chafery, well recommended, may have good encouragement, and steady employment, at the Atsion Iron works, in New Jersey. Apply at No. 110, North-Front-street, Philadelphia. 4 w.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN NICE, senior, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.

JOHN NICE, } Executors.
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, }

## TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marsh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the west side. There are on the said land a good stone house, frame stable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living two miles west of said premises, near the Marshal Road.

The title indisputable.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Booksellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly shewn, that it is the duty of Christians to take the principal subjects and occasions of their psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, from the Gospel of Christ.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.

Minister of the Gospel at Chester Level.

## A Paper-Mill for Sale.

To be sold by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on second day evening, the 19th of the 5th month May, at 7 o'clock, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from the city, containing about 20 acres, in a highly improved state, about 6 acres of choice meadow, a small orchard in good thriving condition, together with a variety of excellent fruit trees; the remainder arable land, is well watered, and plenty of good fish may be caught in the season. There are on the premises an excellent paper-mill, 95 feet by 30, in complete order for working two vats, with large airy drying lofts. The materials of this mill are of the best kind, and the construction and improvements in the machinery, are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to any on the Continent. Contiguous thereto, is a large commodious Mansion-House, of 60 feet front by 21 deep, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under two-thirds of the whole, together with an adjoining building of about 18 feet square, one story high, which makes the ground floor consist of four large rooms. This is situated on an eminence, and affords a beautiful prospect. There are also two stone houses, two stories high, with cellars under them, for the accommodation of workmen employed at the mill; likewise a stone barn, stabling, waggon-house, spring house, &c. with a spring of choice water. Most of the buildings are entirely new, well finished, and in good order. The situation being in a high and healthy part of the country, in the neighbourhood of several places of worship, the conveyance to the city cheap and easy, together with the profits that will result from a growing and certain manufactory, are objects that will no doubt strike the attention of such as may be inclined to draw out of the varying and uncertain scenes of mercantile life, and the present difficult and embarrassed state of trade. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to ALEXANDER WILSON, acting administrator to the estate of Huson Langstroth, in Market-street, No. 37, or to RICHARD TRUEMAN, No. 46, North Second street.

*William Shannon*, Auctioneer.

April 28, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in West Chester, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, whereon is erected a good stone dwelling house and other out houses; situate in the township of Coventry; bounded by lands of William Smith, Joseph Petting, Henry Fulkerth and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Cummings, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 22d, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of SAMUEL BAIRD, innkeeper, at the Trapp, in Montgomery county, on Saturday, the tenth of May next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, 104 acres and 40 perches of LAND, situate in the township of Providence, in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, bounded by Perquioming Creek, and by lands of Peter Rambo and others; seized and taken in execution as the property of John Reed, and Dorothy his wife, and to be sold by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 20, 1794. *

## For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has also been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two story stone dwelling house, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the second, with a good garret and cellar; there is also a good stone springhouse, with a never-failing spring of water; likewise a stone shed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premises, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second street, Philadelphia.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NATHAN DAVIS, late of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all who have any demands against estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested to

SAMUEL DAVIS, } Administrat
HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, }

## To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised at No. 18, North Third-street Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-street, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-street, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by applying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

## To be sold, by public vendue,

on the 19th day of May next, and to continue from day to day until the whole be sold,

HORSES and colts, amongst which are several promising blooded colts, upwards of forty head of cows and young cattle, sheep, hogs, and a large variety of household furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, several tracts of land in William and Lower Saucon townships, Northampton county.

Likewise to be rented, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, for the term of the natural life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; under certain restrictions and reservations.

And also to be sold, at said vendue, a large quantity of grain in the ground.

Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The subscriber's son will remain at his late tan-yard until next fall, and will have all kinds of tanned leather to sell during the said time.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, to whom such as have any demands against the said estate, are desired to furnish their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market street.

Of said Carey may be had, wholesale and retail,

*A General Assortment of*

## Cotton and Wool Cards,

from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boston.

March 17, 1794. tbctf

## TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, situate in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, and on the north easterly side of the great road leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Chesnut Hill, between the eight and nine mile stones, containing about twenty acres. There are on the said premises two large and commodious stone dwelling-houses, each two stories high (one of them being built in the course of last summer) and are very suitable for taverns, stores, and public business. A large proportion of the premises is excellent meadow, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, known by the name of Creesham Creek. The remaining part of the premises is good arable land, and will be all sold together, or divided into lots suited to the separate buildings, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. For terms of sale, apply to CHARLES NICE, of the township aforesaid, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MOSES HILL. *

April 17, 1794.

## Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the sixth instant, an indented servant man, named AARON WALLEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light eyes, dark long hair, about twenty years of age; had on, and took with him, a homespun broadcloth coat, with green lining, a brown homespun jacket a pair of fustian trowsers, a pair of broad cloth ditto, with a patch on the knee, sundry other clothes not known, a felt hat about half worn. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOSEPH BURR junr.

Northampton, April 7th 1794.

CAME to the Subscriber, living in Ridley, Delaware county, this forenoon, an old red and white COW, with a white face, and some red spots in her face, part of her ears appear to have been bit off by dogs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KETTS.

March 24, 1794. *4w

THE Subscriber still continues following the business of SCYTHE and SICKLE making, in Waggon-Town, opposite Peter Whitaker's tavern, county of Chester, and hopes, by his care and attention in said line, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

GEORGE OGELSBY.

March 10, 1794. 4w

*PHILADELPHIA, May 14.*

At a general and numerous meeting of the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia, and such other citizens as reprobate the imposition of an excise upon the infant manufactures of America, held in the State House yard on Thursday, the 8th day of May, 1794.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, Secretary.

The following resolutions, together with the preamble, were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is the inalienable right and bounden duty of all freemen vigilantly to observe the operations of government, publicly to declare their sentiments on its measures, and peaceably to remonstrate against every incroachment upon the liberties and interests of the people; and whereas the imposition of an excise upon certain domestic manufactures of the United States, as contemplated by the House of Representatives of Congress, appears manifestly to this meeting to be at once unjust, impolitic, oppressive, dangerous, and unnecessary: In order therefore to testify the sense of the citizens and particularly, of the manufacturers of Philadelphia, upon the important occasion as well as to warn the legislature of the Union against the introduction of a precedent so odious, and so pernicious, it is

Resolved, That the manufactures of the United States, however fostered by the skill, industry and wealth of individuals, remain in a state of infancy; and rather demand the patronage, than justify the exactions of government. The spirit of enterprize, which led the citizens of America into a patriotic competition with the manufacturers of Europe, is still depressed, and struggling amidst the embarrassments of the unequal contest. The prejudices in favour of foreign manufactures, the inexperience of domestic workmen, the high price of labour, and the inadequate amount of capitals, are obstacles yet to be surmounted in almost every branch of American manufacture. The charge and difficulty of introducing domestic manufactories, may indeed be exemplified in the recent attempt at the town of Patterson, where, notwithstanding the magnitude of the original fund, the auxiliary of a lottery and patronage of states and statesmen, the projected institution of national manufactories has sunk even before its foundation was complete. To demand, therefore, a partial contribution from the individuals, who have thus embarked and are thus contending in an arduous and patriotic task, is obviously unjust, and may be fatal.

Resolved, That it is the policy of the United States to multiply and encourage domestic manufactures; but the attempt to render them subjects of revenue, at this early period of their existence, is calculated to prevent the introduction of any future, and to undermine the prosperity of every present establishment. If to the embarrassments which already attend the institution of a manufactory, the apprehensions of a tax equal to 50 or 20 per cent. upon its produce (as is proposed in the cases of snuff and sugar,) shall be added, few individuals, (and on the exertions of individuals America, must after all, rely for her manufactures) can be so opulent, none will be so daring, as to continue or to commence the experiment; a permanent source of national wealth will thus be destroyed, by a rash and avaricious anticipation of its emoluments.

Resolved, That independent of the injustice and impolicy of imposing any tax upon the infant manufactories of America, the nature of the tax which is proposed demands a firm opposition to the measure. The introduction of an excise system into the administration of a free government, cannot be too strongly reprobated nor too resolutely opposed; in every country in which it is known, it has eventually been fatal; it has depraved, oppressed and enslaved the people, while it exalted their rulers, by the rigor of its dispensations and the insolence of its officers; it is the foul and poisonous source, from which flow collusion, fraud and perjury, it cannot be imposed without tyranny, nor be endured without baseness.

Resolved, That if an excise, at all times oppressive and dangerous, might however be vindicated by necessity, even that plea does not now exist. The federal wants are not so great, that they can only be supplied by the exertion of every possible resource; and the terror of war, under whose influence the excise was proposed, is happily vanished.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia should and chearfully will contribute, in just and equal proportions with their fellow citizens, to the support of government, its dignity and credit; but they solemnly protest against eve-

ry attempt to impose heavy burthens upon their labour, or more arbitrary regulations upon their occupations, than the labour and occupations of the reſt of the community.

Reſolved, That if during the preſent ſeſſion a law ſhall be enacted by Congreſs impoſing an exciſe upon any domeſtic manufactures, the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia will aſſemble at the State-houſe (on the notification of the Chairman) to take into conſideration what meaſures ought to be purſued to expreſs their ſympathy for their oppreſſed brethren, and with a due reſpect for their obligations as citizens to demonſtrate their abhorrence of ſo unjuſt, ſo impolitic, and ſo pernicious a precedent.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be ſigned by the Chairman, and copies thereof be forthwith tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, to the Speaker of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.

The printers of newſpapers throughout the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above reſolutions, for the benefit of the manufacturing intereſt in general.

# Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, March 1.

AT the laſt Aſſembly of the States of the Circle of Swabia at Ulm, which took place about the latter end of laſt month, to take into conſideration the demand of the Court of Berlin, to ſupply the Pruſſian army on the Rhine with proviſions, the majority of ſuffrages was wholly unfavourable to the claims of the Pruſſian Cabinet; and it was even thought uſeleſs to conſult the other Circles on this ſubject. It has been reſolved on the contrary, to ſend an Eſtafette to the Emperor to ſolicit his protection, and to induce him that the above-mentioned demand be withdrawn. Meanwhile the Triple Contingent is reſolved on, and they are already preparing to pick out of the maſs of the inhabitants, a militia of 40,000 men, who will be divided into regiments, well armed, and provided with regimentals.

The Courts of Wurtemberg and Baden, have already carried this meaſure into execution.

With regard to the Circles of Franconia and Bavaria, intelligence has been received, that they have poſitively refuſed the demands of Pruſſia: and the Elector of Palatine at Bavaria, who ſeems to be the leaſt diſpoſed to approve of the plan of Pruſſia, has made a formal proteſt againſt the Convention of the Six Circles at Frankfort, written and iſſued by the Elector of Mentz.

The reſolution which may be taken by the Circle of the Upper Rhine is not yet known. The Pruſſian Miniſter, Count Hardenberg, has been ſent to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to induce that Prince by negociation, to give his vote in the Aſſembly of the States, in favour of the requiſitions of the Cabinet of Berlin.

His Pruſſian Majeſty finding that his plan of ſupplying his army has been rejected by ſome of the Circles, and that that of the Court of Vienna, recommending the riſing in a maſs, has gained the preference, has manifeſted his diſapprobation of a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire.

The French commiſſioners dine almoſt daily with General Kalkreuth. Their negociations go on but ſlowly, and it appears that they have not brought with them a ſufficient ſum of money to pay off the aſſignats iſſued at Mentz during the ſiege. They have been obliged to demand freſh remittances of the Committee of Public Welfare at Paris.

RUSSIA.

By a letter, received a few days ago from an Officer of rank in the military ſervice of Ruſſia, who is alſo a Britiſh ſubject, it appears, that the Empreſs has iſſued orders for an army of 150 thouſand men, with a ſuitable naval equipment to be got in readineſs early in the ſpring. Concerning the object of this immenſe armament, there are various conjectures; although it is generally underſtood that a part of it, at leaſt, is to act againſt France.

The obſtinacy with which the French have defended their frontiers during the laſt campaign, & the apprehenſion which the French may thence entertain of the poſſibility of their breaking through the cordon of the Allies during the winter, entering Germany, and flaming Liberty in Poland, are circumſtances, which give an air of probability to the conjecture.

LONDON, March 18.

DECLARATION of his Pruſſian majeſty, delivered to the State, of the Germanic Circles, aſſembled at Frankfort.

"His majeſty the king of Pruſſia could not but bear with the higheſt diſpleaſure, that deſigns were imputed to him tending to ſecularize Biſhoprics and Chapters, to ſuppreſs them, and to appropriate to himſelf certain cities of the empire, in order to indemnify himſelf for the immenſe expence which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war againſt the French, and to defend againſt them the Germanic Empire and his illuſtrious allies.

His majeſty, confident that his deſigns are pure, might paſs in ſilence over ſuch rumours, and content himſelf with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well diſpoſed States of the Empire; but to give an overplus of ſatisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent ſimilar ſtories purpoſely, and perhaps to excite diſtruſt, the undertigned has orders formally to declare, that while his majeſty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the defence of the Germanic Empire, and the maintenance of the Conſtitution; that it never was his majeſty's deſign to make conqueſts for himſelf; and that if conqueſts are made from France, the empire will have its ſhare; that he never conceived the leaſt idea of indemnifying himſelf at the expence of the Empire, whoſe Conſtitution has always been ſacred to him, and for whoſe maintenance he has already made ſo many ſacrifices, as is generally known.

The underſigned finally declares, that his majeſty will never belie thoſe intentions in future, and be always ready to ſecure and guarantee to the Germanic Empire its territory and conſtitution, and to its ſtates in particular, both ſpiritual and temporal, their poſſeſſions and rights; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the Empire, and above all thoſe ſix circles which are moſt expoſed to danger at the preſent, will co operate as much as the conſtitution and patriotiſm require of them.

(Signed) *Baron Hochſtetter.*

COMMUNE OF PARIS.

19 Ventoſe, March 9.

The Commandant-General ſtated, that he had this day inveſted the Palace of Equality (Palais Royal) with 1200 men, and apprehended 130 muſcadins. On his arrival the ſhop keepers wanted to ſhut up their ſhops, which he forbade. On his departure he aſked them if they had loſt nothing? they anſwered, nothing; and all was now quiet.

Chaumette ſaid, there was plenty of game, poultry and bacon in the Palace of Equality, which the council ordered to be carried to the public market.

*General Orders.*

The armed force ſhall watch carefully all thoſe who excite to pillage the egg and butter carts as they come to market. It is hoped that national juſtice will puniſh thoſe who ſtir up anarchy and the diſſolution of ſociety. For a month paſt, ſtrange faces have appeared in Paris. It is the duty of good citizens to keep a vigilant eye on this new breed. I invite my brothers in arms to live in union and fraternity, to ſerve the public weal, and to defend our common country againſt thoſe who wiſh to be maſters of it, in order to deliver it to new oppreſſors.

HENRIOT,
Commandant-General.

March 7.

In conſequence of ſome ſeditious movements which have lately appeared in this capital, the adminiſtration of Police have iſſued the following

PROCLAMATION:

"Citizens! ſome new plots are at work. The enemies of liberty are every where uniting. Wicked men do not content themſelves alone to monolize and create a fictitious ſcarcity, but they attempt to take advantage of their crimes, by exciting the people to inſurrection. Anonimous letters are in general circulation, in which it it is recommended to diſarm the citizens, to diſſolve the Convention and the Conſtituted Authorities, and to demand a Chief.---Judge what muſt be the tendency of ſuch writings and expreſſions?

"Citizens! it is time for you to rally, with more ſtrength than ever, around the Convention; give confidence to your magiſtrates; let every man watch, and ſoon will your enemies be forced to hide themſelves in their lurking places!"

(Signed)

*The Adminiſtration of Police.*

Several ſections have, by proclamation, invited all the citizens to carry to their reſpective committees the different copper utenſils that they do not uſe, in order that cannon may be made of them.

No perſon who held a penſion under the ancient government is to have a certificate of civiſm hereafter, unleſs he can prove that he has done ſome good act in favour of the revolution.

The ſame ſcarcity of meat ſtill continues. A capon has been ſold for 45 livres, at the Palace of Egalite, and a calf's pluck for 20 livres.

From Toulon we learn that the Le Hereux and Bonnet Rouge are at ſea. The Sans Culotte, the Genereux and Languedoc, three more ſhips of the line, are fitting out; and a great number of other ſhips of war are upon repair there. A great number of tranſports are alſo fitting out there; but it is not known whether they are deſtined for Corſica or Genoa.

At Breſt, the fleet had a ſignal to be ready to ſail on the 23d ult. and a convoy of upwards of 100 veſſels arrived there, without any accident, from Bourdeaux.

# AMERICA.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American veſſel, to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Pierre's, April 4th.

"I have wrote to you by repeated opportunities, giving you details of every circumſtance that has taken place. This is forwarded by the way of St. Euſtatius, there being no American veſſels here but what are under ſeizure—their trials are to come on the 22d of this month. Having no perſon here to act for us, we were obliged to invite a lawyer from Barbadoes, to whom 150 joes are to be paid by between 30 and 40 of us (American captains.) Immediately after the capture of this place, our veſſels were taken poſſeſſion of, and all of us without diſcrimination put on board priſon ſhips—many were not allowed a ſhifting of clothes. The officers and ſeamen of the men of war plundered us of almoſt every thing—and we were abuſed with the vileſt epithets, ſuch as villain, raſcal, &c. In a few days afterwards they diſcharged all our veſſels, after diveſting them of almoſt every thing they had on board. They took out of our veſſel upwards of an hundred hogſheads of Sugar, and a quantity of coffee, of the firſt quality I ever laid in here. My cargo had been nearly completed, and I ſhould have ſailed in two or three days, had it not been for the embargo and the ſickneſs of my people, ſome of whom died, and moſt of them conſtantly in the Hoſpital. I never ſaw ſuch mortality in my life; I ſuppoſe there is not an American veſſel here but what has loſt half of her people, and the deaths continue to increaſe on board the priſon ſhips, out of which from 40 to 50 *American born* ſeamen have been preſſed to man the Britiſh men of war. My ſituation is really miſerable, and beyond what I ever experienced; I hope they will ſoon diſcharge us, or God only knows what will be the conſequence. We hear from Dominica, that a number of our veſſels have been condemned, amongſt which are ſome belonging to Charleſton. Capt. Rogers has been plundered of his caſh. The Britiſh are now beſieging the Iſland of St. Lucia, which it is ſuppoſed will not hold out long; after the reduction of which they mean to proceed to Guadaloupe, which I am perſuaded will alſo fall, not having a force ſufficient to defend it."

CHARLESTON, April 30.

An affray took place yeſterday on board the Apollo, capt. Krewan, of Philadelphia. A French lad, had been on the wharves, to borrow a colour of one of the American ſhips. The ſailors of the Apollo paſſed ſome jokes upon him, and he, not thoroughly underſtanding them, thought himſelf affronted. He left the ſhip, and ſhortly after returned with a number of Frenchmen dreſſed out with cockades and who diſplayed the flags of both the nations. They went on board for an explanation. To make up matters they inſiſted that one of the ſailors ſhould kiſs the cockade, which he would not ſubmit to.

High words and blows enſued. The Frenchman moſt immediately engaged, drew a dagger. One Welch received three wounds in his head. One by the name of Duncan was ſtuck by the dagger in the belly, tho' the phyſicians think he may recover, as his inteſtines ſeem not to be injured. The citizens aſſembled, ſeized and conducted them to the guard houſe. One or two Frenchmen were wounded with the weapons nature has provided for our defence.

In the afternoon, the French Conſul waited upon the Captain on board. He being out, the Conſul deſired he might be acquainted, that he was ſorry for the accident; that he diſavowed their conduct as ſubjects of the Republic, and that he ſhould be among the firſt to proſecute the villains to conviction.

About five o'clock, we are informed, another ſailor was wounded in the face with a cutlaſs, in Meeting-ſtreet, by a company of 5 Frenchmen.

*Extract of a letter from Jamaica, April 6.*

Although from the delay of our February mail we have no official intelligence of the order of the 6th November, being reſcinded, we have every reaſon to believe that by a ſubſequent order of the 8th January, the firſt is as to every material point done away, and that a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United Statts is actually on the carpet. In conſequence of which our ports are opened till the month of October next for lumber and proviſion of all kinds, and are not to be ſhut without ſix months notice.

[The above was received and communicated by a reſpectable citizen. The community will judge, whether it be a Britiſh ſubterfuge, to elude the effect of the embargo, and by that means ſupply themſelves with proviſion, or not.]

BOSTON, May 3.

From HAVRE, *via* NEWBURY PORT.

"Newbury Port, May 1.

"We have the pleaſure to acquaint you of the ſafe arrival this morning of the Fanny, Capt. Stephens, from Havre-de Grace, in 45 days. She was embargoed there 45 days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in 5 days after he cleared out. We have thought it adviſeable to forward the letters and diſpatches, to which we refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the captains, but an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated."

[The diſpatches brought by the above veſſel, were for M. Fauchet, the French Miniſter at Philadelphia, and for the conſul in this town. The papers enclоſed in them are as late as March 12---but they contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumſtance may be conſidered as ſuch:---The king of Pruſſia has formally informed the diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the van-guard of the combined forces, and the great loſſes he had ſuſtained in baggage, ammunition and ſtores, by the retreat of Gen. Wurmſer, he found himſelf neceſſitated to demand ſuccours of the ſeveral circles, to enable him to continue his forces in the field---He therefore demanded of the ſix circles moſt contiguous to his poſition 82,000 rations of proviſions, and 56,000 of forage, to be furniſhed daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain ſum in caſh. The anſwer of the to this demand we have not learnt.---We have no accounts in the French papers of the capture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a deſcent on the iſland of Britain were ſtill making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related reſpecting Pruſſia.]

At the date of our laſt accounts the Head-Quarters of the French army in the North were at Cambrai.---That of the combined forces in that quarter at Valenciennes, which is fifty ſeven miles from Cambrai. Both armies are ſtrong and ſome keen encounters were expected daily.

A gentleman from the W. India informs us, that a Captain Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried to New-Providence, taking his property and brig---abuſed and inſulted by the Britiſh, reſolving on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized, procured a commiſſion as a French privateer; and with ſome American tars, who followed his example, and ſome French ſailors, had made ſeveral captures; in which he had captured eight or ten ſail of Britiſh veſſels, which had been ſent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the Britiſh privateers of the leeward iſlands were much afraid of meeting with him.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.

The new and elegant Coffee-Houſe oppoſite the Market, is this day opened.

Since our laſt, ſeveral maſters of veſſels who have been ſtripped of their property by the Weſt-India pirates) have arrived here---and ſome veſſels have arrived in this ſtate which had been carried in for adjudication, and releaſed. Our accounts from the Weſt-Indies are that all veſſels not condemned before the arrival of the laſt inſtructions from England, are releaſed, & that no more will be condemned---that in moſt inſtances the judges who have condemned American veſſels have obliged the agents and owners of privateers (before they would pay them the avails) to give bonds of indemnification, in caſe the property ſhould be ordered to be reſtored, which it was the general opinion would be the caſe.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

*At a Special Meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, May 9, 1794.*

THE committee of this Corporation, appointed to frame reſolutions, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the great attention and regard evidenced by the Executive of the United States, to the mercantile intereſt thereof; and particularly in the appointment of an Envoy extraordinary, to the Court of Great Britain; report the following reſolutions:

Firſt, Reſolved, That a principal excellence of Republican governments is, their ſuperior tendency to preſerve peace and harmony with all mankind.

2d. Reſolved, That this Corporation can diſcover neither policy nor juſtice, in commencing hoſtilities againſt any nation before the means of negociation have been exerted to prevent them.

3d. Reſolved, That in the preſent criſis, we conſider the appointment of an Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain as one among the moſt powerful of thoſe means, having an equal view to the *Peace, Intereſt* and *Dignity* of the Republic.

4th. Reſolved, That the talents and integrity of the character ſelected for this important miſſion, have inſpired his countrymen with confidence, and will, as we believe, have a happy effect in bringing to a favourable iſſue, the object of his negociations.

5th. Reſolved, That if nevertheleſs, this embaſſy ſhould fail to preſerve to us the bleſſings of peace, yet we perſuade ourſelves it cannot *fail* to convince all nations of our juſtice and moderation; to unite our own ſentiments and efforts, & render an appeal to arms more honorable to us, and more formidable to our enemies.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BLAGGE, Chairman.

The preceding reſolutions being unanimouſly approved of, it was ordered that the ſame be publiſhed as the ſenſe of this corporation.

COMFORT SANDS, Preſident.

A true extract from the Minutes,

WM. LAIGHT.

Yeſterday was committed to priſon Philip Redman, an apprentice or clerk to Mr. Bayman, Poſt-Maſter in this city, on a confeſſion of his having plundered the mails of divers ſums of money in bank bills.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 21ſt April.

"It gives me much pain to inform you that we have heard of a moſt dreadful fire here on the night of the 18th inſt. It broke out in the diſtillery of this place, which it has totally conſumed, along with a large houſe belonging to Mr. Levy, and alſo his large houſe, wherein was his corn-mill, &c.

"Had not the night been remarkably calm, I am convinced a great part of the town would have been burnt down, as the flames from the liquor that was deſtroyed (about 600 gallons high proof ſpirits) were moſt tremendous. I compute the loſs to be from 10 to 12,000l.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

On the 3d inſtant a number of citizens met at Dally's Hotel, in Shippen-ſtreet, to celebrate the late glorious ſucceſs of the French Republic. Much credit is due to Mr. Dally on this occaſion, for the pains he took to provide for and accommodate the company. After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

The Republic of France, one and indiviſible. May peace, liberty and ſafety ſoon become the harveſt of its preſent glorious ſtruggles.

The people of the United States, and the glorious fabric of freedom which they have erected in their own government.

The President of the United States, may he long enjoy good health, prosperity, and the united plaudits of all freemen.

Perpetual Union between the two Republics of France and America.

The neutral powers, may they support their honour and vindicate their rights against all sea-robbers.

The Congress of the United States, may the happiest results be derived to the country from the wisdom of their deliberations.

The state of Pennsylvania—may her guardian angels be peace, liberty, honour, prosperity, safety, and fraternity.

The ministers of America in Europe—may their exertions be constant and uniform to support the energy and vigour of all free governments.

The universal reign of true religion, reason, philosophy, and equal rights.

The memory of the gallant veterans who have fallen in defence of freedom in the old and new world—"how beautiful is death when earned by virtue."

Liberty to all mankind—"at her voice let agriculture and commerce, those sources of national prosperity, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Liberty of thought, liberty of speech and of the press, and a just attachment to a free government.

The memory of Franklin, may his patriotic virtues be ever the objects of universal imitation.

The armies and navies of France, by whose gallant atchievment, the successes we celebrate have been obtained, and by which the political prospects of America have been brightened.

The late allied armies, by whose glorious exertions, peace, liberty and safety were secured to America.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Governor of Pennsylvania – May France triumph, and the world be at peace.

By the Minister of France—May the right of men and of nations be respected in both worlds and over all seas.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States—The Mountain, its summit the Heavens, and its base the whole Earth.

Captain Eagleson, of the ship Swanwick, informs that the brig Trial, Capt. Gordon, from Philadelphia bound to Corunna, was taken by a British privateer ship, and carried into Ferrol. On the 11th March, the ship Pallas, Captain Crawford, sailed from Corunna to St. Andero; and the ship Pacific from the Chesapeake, arrived at Corunna in 36 days.

The Mary Ann, Captain Hillman, from the Chesapeake, arrived at Lisbon, March 3, and the brig Jenny, Captain Henderson, from North Carolina the 4th. The Mary Ann was to sail shortly afterwards with a Spanish convoy.

Captain Cain sailed from Gonaive with the brig Boston, Captain Stiles, for Philadelphia.

When Captain Church sailed from St. Mary's there lay a French sloop of war of 16 guns.

Jean Rabel, and the Platform, in St. Domingo, lately in possession of the British and Spaniards, have been retaken by the Republicans of the Island.

The ship Cleopatra, Capt. Smith, was boarded by a Bermudian privateer on Sunday the 4th instant.

Forty French officers, taken at Fort Dauphin, in St. Domingo, arrived in the Ranger from the Havanna. The expence of their passage (50 dollars each) was paid by the Governor of Cuba.

The intelligence of the sailing of a number of vessels from Charleston, at the expiration of the first period of the embargo, is untrue.

The most extraordinary and patriotic exertions are making by the citizens of New York to expedite the fortifications erecting for the defence of that port. The citizens turn out by professions, and perform tours of labour on the works, and from the notices which have appeared in the gazettes of that city, calling on the various classes and professions, it may be presumed that many thousand dollars are saved to the public chest, by these patriotic and voluntary services.

In the Senate of the United States, Thursday, May 8th, 1794.

On a motion made to suspend the execution of the 4th article of the treaty with Great Britain until indemnification be made, &c. &c.

The yeas and nays were as follow:

Yeas, 2——Messrs. Munroe and Taylor.

Nays, 14——Messrs. Langdon, Livermore, Strong, Cabot, Foster, Bradford, Ellsworth, King, Frelinghuysen, Morris, Ross, Henry, Potts, Izard.

Absent—Messrs. Mitchell, Burr, Rutherford, Bradley, Robinson, Edwards, Brown Hawkins, Martin, Vining, Gunn, Jackson, Butler——14.

The above article relates to the payment of debts to British subjects.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the resolution of Mr. W. Smith for continuing the embargo was taken up.

A letter was laid on the table, by Mr. Hunter from South Carolina, and read by the clerk. It was dated 15 April last, and subscribed by a number of merchants in Charleston. They state their losses, in consequence of the British depredations, and request, if justice cannot be had, in any other way, letters of marque and reprisals may be granted to them, that they may do justice to themselves.

After some debate on the question for the continuance of the embargo, the yeas and nays were called, and are as follow—for the continuance of the embargo 13—Against it 73.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated April 30th.

"This day we have received news which may be depended on, by arrivals from Dominica, St. Kitts and New Providence, of their releasing our vessels in their ports, (those taken after their new instructions arrived, of the 8th of January) therefore people this way, have altered their minds, so as to believe there will not be any war with America; a pleasing circumstance in our opinion."

It appears by the Baltimore papers that it was not a sea captain whom the citizens of that town tarred and feathered, but a person by the name of Sinton. The capt. (Ramsdall) however, for disrespect, in reversing the American flag, was treated a little roughly.

The different professions in Baltimore and New York continue to lend their aid to the fortifications. The Lawyers proposed assisting at Governor's Island on Saturday last.

On Monday arrived here the Ship Atlantic, Silas Swain, master, from Liverpool. This ship sailed the 22d March.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May in the year 1794, and of American independence the eighteenth:

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this society, that the infant manufactories of this country, require the fostering care of government; and that those articles of domestic manufacture which are proposed, in a report to the House of Representatives of the United States, to be excised, cannot bear the burthen; and that such a tax will tend to the ruin of many individuals and the impoverishing of the country.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this society, that taxation by excise, has ever been justly abhorred by freemen; that it is a system attendant with numerous vexation, opens the door to manifold frauds, and is most expensive in its collection. It is also highly objectionable, by the number of officers it renders necessary, ever ready to join in a firm Phalanx to support government even in unwarrantable measures.

*Resolved*, That we cheerfully concur in the sentiments expressed by our fellow citizens at a general meeting this evening; and will join in any constitutional measures, to prevent the final adoption of the system of excise now contemplated by Congress.

By order of the society,

(Signed) J. SMITH, Presid. pro tem.
GEO. BOOTH, Sec'ry.

*Boston, April 30.*

Captain Ramsdale, who arrived here this day, informs, that a schooner, belonging to Capt. N. Somes, of this town was taken by a British pirate near the Capes of Virginia, and carried to the West-Indies, Capt. R. being bound to Boston from Norfolk last winter, was blown off the coast, and put away to the West Indies; he was carried into Martinico with his cargoe of grain, and was detained by Admiral Jervis, but not permitted to sell, which occasioned almost the total destruction of the cargoe.

[It was Capt, Freeman and not Capt. Lovell, who informed that the British privateers were called in. And his information is confirmed; particularly by a letter received by a merchant in this town yesterday from Newburyport, dated April 30th, mentioning; "Yesterday arrived here Captain Hezekiah Goodhue, from Dominica, via Wells. He left Dominica the first of April, and informs, that the British had discontinued the condemnation of vessels, also, that most of the privateer were dismantled, and that it was the opinion of the most judicious people there, that the British government would make restitution for the property lost by the Americans."]

May 2

A letter has been received from Capt. John Wilson, of the ship Thorne, to his owners in this town, dated Havre de Marat, March 10, of which the following is an extract—"This day I arrived here, have been in the channel since the first instant, having head winds and detained by British men of war. A large number of American vessels are here, many of them have been detained a long time.--It is proper to observe, that the ship Thorn cleared out at Newport for Havre de Grace, and had on board a cargo consisting of cotton, coffee oil, and whalebone, and although thus bound and laden, was permitted to proceed on her voyage although boarded by several British vessels of war.

ENCOURAGEMENT to enterprize, in the settlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's town, (on the Susquehannah) dated April 16th, to a gentleman in this city

"As you delight in useful improvements, I wish you could look for one hour at the bustle of Cooper's town. We are now erecting a church, 60 by 50, with a steeple 110 feet high; a library, with a stock of 1200 volumes; market house; and a bettering house for the county. We are likewise cutting a road through the East Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week. We are besides bringing the water under ground in four hundred and seventy pipes, from the West Mountain to every house in town, and expect to have it compleated by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an academy of 64 scholars. The whole settlement [which in 1785 was a wilderness] now contains 18,000 inhabitants."

## *By Yesterday's Mail.*

BOSTON, May 5.

At the meeting of the committee of merchants at Salem, a sub-committee was chosen for the purpose of presenting the memorial agreed upon to Congress, who set off this morning for Philadelphia.

On Monday last arrived here Capt. Lovell, from Surrinam, spoke a vessel from St. Eustatia, 8 days out, which informed him, that the British troops, after the capture of Martinico, proceeded to the attack of St. Lucia, which had surrendered---They were immediately to move for Gaudaloupe, which they hoped to reduce in a short time.

The same day Capt. Freeman arrived here from Statia, and informs that the British in the West-Indies, are calling in all privateers, and have concluded not to suffer any more captures until further orders from home.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

A memorial from the merchants in this city, who have lost property by the British captures, is preparing for Congress, requesting indemnification.

Extract of a letter just received from Philadelphia, dated 9th instant.

The report is—the sloop Betsey, Capt. Parsons, is just arrived from Aux Cayes, which place he left the 21st April, and says, that on the 19th Captain Matthews, with three frigates and 800 men appeared before Aux-Cayes, and was joined by an officer of Polverills, commanding a detachment of the regiment of Dillon; that Polverill was summoned to surrender in 24 hours, who complied, on condition that his person and property should be secured, and he permitted to reside at Jamaica until the peace.

*To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

*To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

## *Lancaster and Susquehannah Turnpike.*

WE the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by "An act of the General Assembly, enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the borough of Lancaster to the river Susquehannah, &c." do hereby give public notice, that on Monday, the 16th of June next, we will open a book, pursuant to the said act, "to receive subscriptions of stock for the said company," at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which shall be kept open for the purpose "at least six hours in every juridical day for the space of three days, if three days is necessary," when and where "every person of the age of twenty one years, offering to subscribe in the said book, in his own name or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending Commissioners thirty dollars, for every share to be subscribed.

FRANCIS JOHNSON,
JAMES MILLER,
ISRAEL WHELEN,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
JONATHAN JONES,
} Commissioners.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1794.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, on or about the 8th of April last, gave his bond to George Vogel, of the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, 1799. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I shall dispute the payment thereof, until the said George Vogel fulfils his contract with me, on which the said bond is founded.

PHILIP NICE.

Nockamixon township,
Bucks county, May 10. 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's township, in Franklin county, weaver, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the subscriber is desirous of settling said estate as soon as possible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Admin'r.

Haverford township, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

## *Scriptural Geography.*

This Day is published, and to be sold by CAREY, No. 118, Market-street, and the principal Booksellers in Town, price three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND and those Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jerusalem to Rome, as described by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apostles.

It has long been a matter of regret with those who have read and studied the Scriptures, that they could not easily procure a Map of those Countries through which the Apostles travelled in propagating Christianity, as there are many passages in their writings that must remain obscure and confused without a knowledge of the Geography of those countries; and as such knowledge cannot be acquired without the expence of much time and labour, it has induced the Publisher to collect, from a variety of materials, a Map of those countries conveniently large, and at a moderate price, where, at one view, we may save the trouble of turning over many pages. Let it suffice for the present, to say, that if those who study profane history find it indispensably necessary to have maps of those ancient countries, in order to understand more fully the historians of those times, surely it is no less necessary to have one calculated for Scripture study, if we wish to have a clear and distinct knowledge of its historical part.

## *Harrisburgh and Carlisle*
## MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburgh, and arrives at Harrisburgh on Saturday morning following; starts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harrisburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, starts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

May 3, 1794.

## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE house of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 20th of April, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in silver, seven twenty dollar bank notes and one hundred and fifty pounds in ten and five dollar notes, were stolen. The above reward will be paid, upon delivery of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or eighty dollars for the money alone, by JOHN ELLIT.

Pitts Grove, Salem county,
April 30, 1794 *

## *For SALE,*

A Most excellent PLANTATION, situate in Alsace township, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schoylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-house, stone barn and stables, a good saw-mill and powder-mill, with a stone mill dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres most excellent meadow, and more may easily be made, two young bearing orchards of the best kind of fruit; there is also an elegant mill seat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing strong stream of spring water, which springs in the dam, runs through the premises; the house is also well situate for a store or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern township passes by the door. Possession will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6 w.

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merion-township, Montgomery county, twelve miles west of Philadelphia, on the night of the 9th of April, a Bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, and heavy with foal, has a remarkable scar on her forehead, occasioned by a cut which has caused a lump of skin to rise on the lower part of it, a new saddle with plated stirrups and a curb bridle, were taken with her. Whoever secures said mare and thief, and prosecutes him to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794. *

## *SIX DOLLARS Reward.*

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th instant, and stole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Washington, Belfast, No. 1783, with two keys, one steel, the other brass, and a red seal crack'd. Whoever secures the said Watch and Thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his watch again, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8, 1794. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID WILSON.

Trediffrin township, Chester county, May 12, 1794. *

## To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore-houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, to be entituled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of ſufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennſylvania on impeachment: and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial; it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the ſecond, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

*The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:*

I. The work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time --but the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennſylvania, during the late war; never before publiſhed.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the different Booktellers in this city-- Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber inventor and ſole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, ſome time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorney to John and Joſeph Evans, to diſpoſe of licences for the uſe of the ſaid machinery, upon certain terms, with which the ſaid John and Joſeph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the ſaid John Evans claims a right to a ſhare of the ſaid patent, particularly within the county of Lancaſter, in this ſtate, and the ſtate of New York, and under pretence of ſuch right hath induced ſome unwary perſons to purchaſe pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, that the ſaid powers of attorney to the ſaid John Evans and Joſeph Evans are evoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all thoſe who have purchaſed, or may purchaſe, ſuch licences of the ſaid John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make uſe of ſuch machinery, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14. 1794.

## *Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.*

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Johnſon, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (particularly thoſe who are in arrearages for intereſt money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, ſon of Joſeph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24. 1794. ¶

## Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FERES tavern, ſeven miles below Lancaſter, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, ſomewhat diſh-faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn ſaddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon apprehending the thief or thieves, ſo that they are brought to juſtice, and the owners get their horſes, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſes, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, March 28, 1794. *

## *Six Dollars Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 10th February laſt, a ſervant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE, about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, freſh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a ſmall mark on the under ſide of his chin, his right wriſt is much thicker than the other, occaſioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an aſh coloured ſhort coat, with new ſleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linſey lead coloured trowſers, and blue woolen ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. ¶

March 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

## CAUTION.

I THE ſubſcriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin, townſhip, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the ſaid Henry Hauſe promiſed to give me a good and indiſputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the firſt of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the reſt annually. I hereby forewarn all perſons againſt purchaſing any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them till he performs his promiſe.

HENRY HALDEMAN.

March 7, 1794, *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH,
AND
ISAAC ANDERSON,
} Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

WHereas Meriam Norris, of the townſhip of Salem, and Suſannah Gill, of the townſhip of Glouceſter, both of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, doth hold, each of them, a bond againſt the ſubſcriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date ſuppoſed to be the third of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix; all perſons are hereby forewarned not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Glouceſter townſhip, ſtate aforeſaid, April 4, 1794.

¶ MOSES BRANSON.

## *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

THE Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant, and about ſixty dollars in ſilver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or ſixteen dollars for the money alone, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

## Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, a ſtout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, ſhews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn conſiderably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, ſwears, and is impertinent and ſaucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation buſineſs. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of fulled linſey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a ſtriped linſey under jacket, old buckſkin breeches, woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or ſupply himſelf with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaway ſervant in any priſon, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

N B. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. If the ſaid Negroe will return home to his maſter, he ſhall meet with the ſame uſage as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. April 8, 1794.

## *Six Pounds Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, by trade a cordwainer, he has ſtole his indentures, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools, ſhoes and other cloathing, the property of ſaid maſter. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

* THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittſgrove, Salem county, 11th March 1794.

## *FOR SALE,*

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Briſtol; a fine ſtream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Pequeſſing-mill to Smithfield; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one of them a two ſtory ſtone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a ſtone kitchen at one end, ſituated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm, alſo a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made eaſy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

## *Two Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's paſture lot, near the city, an iron grey horſe, ſix years old, about 15 hands and an half high, a ſwitch tail, which he carries a little inclined to the off ſide, on each ſide of his neck and near his head there are white marks, occaſioned by the chafing of a collar, he is a natural trotter, and at the time of his eſcape had a horſe lock on one of his fore legs. The above reward and juſt charges will be paid to any perſon who returns him to

* JNO. MEREDITH,
Third Street, South No. 27.

## Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, on the night of the 13th inſt. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a ſtar in his face, ſhod all round, one of the ſhoes had been a plate ſhoe for a running Horſe, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horſe and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "ſhewing or containing, the boundaries and "diviſion lines of the different and reſpective "ſtates (with their reſpective diviſions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "inſertion. Compiled from the beſt authorities, by READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

## *Three Pounds Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Pennſylvania, on the 16th of laſt October, a negro man, named JOE, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, his colour between the black and the mulatto, he is well ſet, has a down look when ſpoken to, and was it not for a propenſity to running off, would be an excellent ſervant, as he can read, write and cook, take care of horſes, drive a carriage, and wait on a gentleman. His time of ſervitude will end in 7 years and 7 months, I having manumitted him at 7 years of age, on condition that he would remain with me or my aſſigns until 30. Whoever will deliver the above deſcribed man to me at Reading, or ſecure him in any goal in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable expences.

JACOB RUSH.

Reading, March 10, 1794.

## *Six Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, near Woodberry, a man named JOHN CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Had on, when he went away, a linen frock, green under jacket, old cloth trowſers, and an old hat. Whoever takes him up, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 1, 1794. *

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL FISHER, Hatter, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

JOSEPH C. FISHER,
THOMAS LEAMING, jun.
} Executors.

March, 10, 1794.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of ſaid farm under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12, 1794. *

TAKEN up, the twenty-ſixth inſtant, a red COW, ſome white in her forehead, and between her fore legs, the lower part of her tail white. Whoever has loſt ſaid cow, by applying to JOHN GIBBS, near the Spread Eagle, paying charges, may have her again.

Germantown, March 27, 1794. †

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY or JANE SHAW, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to *

DINAH FINDLY, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1794.

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Iſaac Fiſh, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th, 1794. *

## *STRAY SHEEP.*

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, ſix ſtray SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.

Norritown townſhip, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3331.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1794.

*To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

*To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humole servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

*Scriptural Geography.*

This Day is published, and to be sold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-street, and the principal Booksellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND and those Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated S. PAUL's Voyages from Jerusalem to Rome as described by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apostles.

*Lancaster and Susquehannah Turnpike.*

WE the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by "An act of the General Assembly, enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the borough of Lancaster to the river Susquehannah, &c." do hereby give public notice, that on Monday the 16th of June next, we will open a book, pursuant to the said act, "to receive subscriptions of stock for the said company," at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which shall be kept open for the purpose "at least six hours in every judicial day for the space of three days, if their stays is necessary," when and where "every person of the age of twenty one years, offering to subscribe in the said book, in his own name or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending Commissioners thirty dollars, for every share to be subscribed

FRANCIS JOHNSON,
JAMES MILLER,
ISRAEL WHELEN,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
JONATHAN JONES
} Commissioners.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1794.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE house of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 20th of April, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in silver, seven twenty dollar bank notes and one hundred and fifty pounds in ten and five dollar notes, were stolen. The above reward will be paid, upon delivery of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or eighty dollars for the money alone, by JOHN ELLIT.

Pitts Grove, Salem county,
April 30 1794 *

*Harrisburgh and Carlisle*
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets Philadelphia, every Wednesday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburgh, and arrives at Harrisburgh on Saturday morning following; starts from Mr Crab's, innkeeper at Harrisburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, starts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

May 3, 1794.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion-township, Montgomery county, twelve miles west of Philadelphia, on the night of the 9th of April, a Bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, and heavy with foal, has a remarkable scar on her forehead occasioned by a cut which has caused a lump of skin to rise on the lower part of it, a new saddle, with plated stirrups and a curb bridle, were taken with her. Whoever secures said mare and thief, and prosecutes him to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's township, in Franklin county, weaver, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the subscriber is desirous of settling said estate as soon as possible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Admin'r.

Haverford township, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

*NOTICE.*

WHEREAS the subscriber, on or about the 8th of April last, gave his bond to George Vogel, of the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton for the sum of twenty five pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, 1799. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond as I shall dispute the payment thereof, until the said George Vogel fulfils his contract with me, on which the said bond is founded.

PHILIP NICE.

Nockamixon township,
Bucks county, May 10 1794 ¶

*SIX DOLLARS Reward.*

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th instant, and stole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Washington, Belfast, No. 1783, with two keys one steel, the other brass, and a red seal crack'd. Whoever secures the said Watch and Thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his watch again, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8. 1794 ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID WILSON.

Trediffrin township, Chester county, May 12 1794 *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a lusty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, homespun trowsers, a new felt hat, and sundry other clothes; he understands brick moulding, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent sawyer. It is supposed he will pass for a free man, and follow some of those occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and slick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, somewhat crooked in the legs. Also ran away, a Mulattoe slave, named Isaac, 21 years of age about six feet high, very slender made, has a big mouth and nose, subject to limping, occasioned by a pain in his heel; he has not been used to hard labour and his hands are soft, pretends to be on the political order and will probably apply for employ as an hostler or waiter. It is supposed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowsers, one or two ruffled shirts, a new felt hat bound, with a loose crown, and sundry other clothes. Whoever secures the above fellows so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by ‡ WILLIAM ADAMS.

*The New-Jersey Medical Society*

WILL meet, agreeably to adjournment, at the sign of the College, in Princeton, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of great importance will be laid before the society.

Candidates for licence to practice physic and surgery within this state will be examined the day before the meeting of the society, by the appointment of the Supreme Judges.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

Princeton, April 24. 1794.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting Rebecca, the wife of the subscriber, or paying any monies due to me on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MOSES LAMBSON.

Salem county, New Jersey,
May 4th, 1794 *

*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

PARIS, March 9.

On the 7th instant, the Council General of the Commons issued the following

ORDER.

The Council General of the Commons, considering the necessity there is for providing with meat, women who are with child, in labour, the nurses, and the sick, of both sexes, decrees —

1st. There shall be distributed daily to all the sections of Paris, proportionate to their population, beef, veal and mutton.

2d. There shall be killed an ox, two calves, and a sheep in addition, for the sick in the houses of arrest.

3d. The meat shall be delivered under the superintendence of civil committees, who shall deliver it only after having the case properly attested by the officers of health.

4th. The admiration of subsistence is charged to oversee the mode of killing, the distribution and the sale of meat.

In the same sitting, a citizen complained, that commissioners had paid him a visit, and intimidated him with punishment, because he had not sown his garden with potatoes instead of peas and lettuces.

Chaumette said, that he was sorry to hear that the orders of the council had been so much perverted — which were only intended to allow the civil magistrates to make revolutionary visits, but not to destroy.

The Jacobins and Cordeliers clubs are now in the most strict alliance. On the 7th, Collot d'Herbois was deputed from the Jacobins to the latter club, and was received with acclamation. He said, that in future Jacobins and Cordeliers should fight under the same banners united in heart and in principle. He observed on the general cry about Paris of an insurrection, and said—

"But under what circumstances do they talk of an insurrection! At a moment, when Pitt and Cobourg, hovering like birds of prey to devour France, are throwing apples of discord among good citizens, whom they are arming one against another; at a moment, when reports are spread abroad that the Jacobins and Cordeliers are about to fight a deadly combat with each other; at a moment, when Pitt, with the trumpet of a Daniel, is prophesying an insurrection in France; at a moment, when Kings, foaming on their thrones, are indignant at not having overturned the colossus which threatens them! Ah! brethren and friends, instead of talking of insurrection, let your wants be made known to the fathers of the people, and they shall be relieved!"

Herbert mounted the tribune, and loudly exclaimed against the enemies of liberty, who strive to spread abroad that there exists a difference between the Cordeliers and Jacobins. He denounced to the patriots the paper of public safety, which mutilates and totally changes the sense of what passes at the Cordeliers, with counter-revolutionary intentions.

The President, in token of union, gave the fraternal hug to the Jacobins deputed to the Cordeliers; and the society resolved that it would on the morrow send a deputation to the Jacobins.

The general of Division du Brutt, Commandant at Douay, has written to the Committee of Public Safety as follows: "To combat our enemies we must have arms — and to pursue, we must have shoes: we want both."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 8

The representative of the People, Bernard, wrote from Dijon,—

"That being informed, that the Aristocrats of Dijon continued to dignify each other with the titles of Baron, Count and Marquis, he charged a Judge to make information, from which it results, that not only these proscribed qualifications were revived, but also that some of these enemies of the Revolution uttered the most attrocious calumnies against the National Convention, and Constituted Authorities. I have ordered, says he, seventeen of the most culpable to be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal. I promise to send the same way all who may deserve it."

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.

The King of Prussia has been informed, that after the affair of Kaiserslautern our citizens and inhabitants furnished the Prussian troops with the sum of 60,000 florins to procure themselves some refreshment. &c. and his majesty has expressed the greatest satisfaction at this trait of patriotism. It is confirmed that the French wished to advance towards St. Vendel and Treves, in the environs of Hundstruck, but that the army rebelled against the orders of the General, and refused to march, imperiously demanding to return to their own territory.

LEYDEN, Feb. 29.

The accounts from Brussels state, that the French army of the North augments considerably daily, and they talk of paying another visit to Belgia, to enrich themselves. Some days back General Pichegru and Ferrand held a very long conference at Cambray, to concert on the execution of the plan sent by the committee of public safety. After the conferrence had broken up, the former set off to put himself at the head of the army of the North, and the latter, contrary to his parole of honour, given on the capture of Valenciennes, not to serve, departed to take on him the command of the army of the Ardennes.

VIENNA, Feb. 8

During this week several private conferences had been held, at which the Prussian Minister, Count Lucchesini, was always present; and it is now reported that the king of Prussia will obtain the yearly sum of 20 millions from the Emperor and the German Empire for the support of that part of his army on the Rhine above the contingent he is obliged to furnish as a Prince of the Empire; the Emperor will contribute most to the above subsidy.

General Baron de Vins, is arrived here from Turin, to plan the operations of the ensuing campaign, and a courier has been sent to Turin, requesting full powers for that General officer to dispose of the Sardiniah troops as he may think necessary.

*Banks of the Rhine, Feb. 13.*

Orders have been received to get the camp equipage of King of the Prussia which is at Anspach, in readiness to set off on the first notice. All the regiments which still remain in the States of Prussia have also received orders to send to Berlin 20 men from each company, without arms. The strong redoubts established from Odernheim by Hannheim and Niderolm, as far as Ingelheim, along the river de Selz, are finished, and mounted with a great quantity of heavy artillery, and finished with sconces. The Selz is also considerably raised by dykes which have been formed, so that it is now very deep.

The Prussian General de Cohler with ten squadrons, and General de Crunsatz, with four battalions, having advanced towards Hundstruck, to attack the enemy if they had appeared, and to support General Blankenstein in case of need, who is at Treves, the Republicans have thought proper to evacuate entirely the country of Treves, the duchy of Deux Ponts, and the environs of Kaiserslautern. Though it would be very difficult to attack Treves, they had, by way of precaution, began to remove the Royal magazines from thence to Luxembourg. The Government of Deux Ponts holds its sittings at Castellaun. Baron de Hardenberg, the State and War Minister of the Cabinet of Berlin, is expected this day at Frankfort from Aschaffenbourg and will immediately hold a Congress of six of the Upper Circles of the Empire.

SIMERIN, Feb. 12.

The danger is entirely removed. The enemy, as soon as they learnt that the Prussians were advancing to oppose them, retired on all sides

TURIN, Jan. 29.

Every preparation is making here for a third campaign, and we already expect 6000 Neapolitans, and 15,000 Austrian troops. They will form two camps well provisioned, one at Alexandria, and the other on the frontiers on the side of Genoa.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21.

Letters from La Vendee itself announce, that the army of General Laroche Jacquelin, united to that of M. de Charette, recruits considerably; that it is very powerful; and will probably again appear with advantage on the coasts. It is said that the Carmagnol General Moulins did not (as Barrere stated in his report) blow out his brains, but was shot by the brave Laroche Jacquelin.

LUXEMBOURG, Feb 12.

The hordes of Carmagnols which assembled a few days ago on our frontiers begin to retreat: it is not indeed probable that they could have conceived the rash project of blockading our fortress, the strongest bulwark in Europe. After pillaging some of our villages they wisely retred, having been repulsed in several places by the armed peasants. In the environs of Viston they succeeded in pillaging and burning some villages, the inhabitants having no ammunition.

On Friday last they came with artillery, cavalry and infantry, into the village of Meix-devant-Virton, where they burnt fourteen houses; at Harnoncourt they burnt four, and at Rouvray two. In the former of these places the inhabitants vigorously opposed their ravages. We are assured even that a brave amazon daughter to a chasseur, kill-

ed ſeveral Republicans with her own hand, and, amongſt others, the commander of their cavalry. Some reinforcements arriving in time, they prevented a general pillage, and repulſed the patriots, who according to their own acknowledgement, had in theſe different attacks above 100 men killed and wounded, all of whom they carried away with them.

LONDON, March 4.

At Bordeaux, the executions are ſo many, that the permanent guilloting is enlarged to ſuch a ſize that the axe ſtrikes off ſeven heads at one ſtroke. Whilſt theſe bloody executions are going on, the Prieſt Iſabeu, and Granadier Talien, Repreſentatives of the People in that town, parade the ſtreets in a coach and ſix eſcorted by a numerous guard. To heighten the ſcene, the picture of the Goddeſs of Reaſon is painted on their coach.

The great number of priſoners, with which the Paris priſons are crammed, has produced a jail fever of the moſt dangerous kind, which has already ſpread into different hoſpitals, and threatens to extend much farther.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the Weſt India Planters and Merchants, at the London Tavern, which was very fully and reſpectably attended.

March 18.

*The Hoſtile Armies*

Still occupy their cantonments on the borders of the Rhine, in the utmoſt tranquility, a few occaſional ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts of each excepted.

As the whole ſtrength of the Auſtrian army is to be collected in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and the aſſiſtance of the Court of Berlin is at preſent problematical it has been again propoſed by the Circles to defend the Empire by the aid of the inhabitants, who are to riſe en maſſe, after the imitation of the French.

This ſuggeſtion, as it excludes the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, has given riſe to ſome little coolneſs between the two preponderant powers, and has been formally oppoſed by Count de Soden, who ſtates—

I. That the King his maſter had ſome time ago objected to this plan, when it was firſt propoſed to the Diet, and therefore did not expect to ſee it again urged.

II. That His Majeſty felt himſelf under the neceſſity of reiterating to the ſix anterior Circles, "That if they inſiſt on this propoſition, his Majeſty will be forced (much againſt his inclination) to withdraw his troops, as he cannot think of expoſing them to the threatened dangers. And

III. That the following motives induce his majeſty to oppoſe the reſolution of arming all the inhabitants and ſubjects of the Empire:

1. The ſcarcity that will naturally enſue from the employment of the peaſantry.

2. The want of arms.

3. The impoſſibility of teaching military diſcipline at ſo ſhort a notice.

4 The neceſſity of a familiar acquaintance with the art of war, as the two laſt campaigns have fully evinced.

5. The danger of aſſembling a maſs, whoſe opinions, in reſpect to government, are as numerous as themſelves; ſo that diſſenſions may eaſily ariſe, which would be attended with the moſt diſaſtrous conſequence to the armies, and even to the Conſtitution of the Empire.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſeeming differences, there is every reaſon to believe, that his Pruſſian majeſty will, on the one hand, be prevailed upon to leſſen his demands; and that the States of the Empire, on the other hand, will conſent to the payment of a ſubſidy which however heavy it may be to ſome of them, will yet in the end prove infinitely more beneficial than the plan of defence now propoſed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Ventoſe, March 8.

An addreſs was preſented from the Popular Society of Alencon, demanding the detention of all the Prieſts, till there ſhould be peace.

Page and Brule, entruſted with powers from the Noble Colonies of St. Domingo, have been put under arreſt, by order of the committee of General Safety.

Citizens from Nancy preſented a liſt of their fellow priſoners impriſoned by falſe patriots. They obtained leave that two deputies from the Mountain ſhould examine into the conduct of their perſecutors.

The ſitting terminated by a code of cuſtom Laws to be added to the Navigation Act.

Duqueſnoy—Out of the 4 treacherous Generals of the army of the north, three have been condemned to ſuffer death by the Revolutionary Tribunal. Richardot, the fourth, died in priſon the day which preceded his intended trial. I move that his property be confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.

This motion was rendered general, and referred to the committee of Legiſlation.

19 Ventoſe, March 9.

The Commune of Atras ſent to the wax of the holy candle, ſeveral marks of Silver, a conſiderable ſum of money, as a patriotic gift.

Bourbotte and Thureau ſent the correſpondence of the Chiefs of the Rebels in La Vendee, which they had taken. They ſolicited leave of abſence for a month, to recover from their late fatigues; which was granted.

Loys announced, that 800 boat loads of corn had arrived at Marſeilles, from Genoa.

Jollet appeared at the bar, and ſaid, that his arreſt had been procured by a cabal of rich Coloniſts, who oppoſed, with all their might, the execution of the beneficent decree which reſtores liberty to the blacks.—After ſome debate the Convention decreed that all the Coloniſts who compoſed the club of Maſſiac and the colonies, and the colonial Aſſembly, and the Aſſembly of St. Mark, ſhould be arreſted, and ſeals upon their papers.

A letter from Dun-libre (Dunkirk) announced the arrival of a Dutch ſhip with 700 razieres of corn —"I move" ſaid Breard, "that no ſuch diſpatches be made public in future, becauſe it is impolitic to make known to the enemy the nature and extent of our reſources" Decreed.

The national Agent in the diſtrict of Beauvais, announced that the property of the ci-devant prince of Conde, was ſelling at three times the valuation.

The popular ſociety of Tours prayed the Convention to grant no truce to Ariſtocrats, peace to ſlaves, quarters to tyrants.

Rhull read three letters—the firſt from the magiſtrates of Worms claimed the releaſe of their hoſtages detained at Landau. This, he obſerved could not be granted till they had paid three millions, impoſed upon the city by order of the committee of public ſafety.

The ſecond from the firſt Phyſician of her Serene Highneſs the Electreſs Palatine, repreſenting that the Auſtrians had entered Manheim only by ſurprize, and that the Palatinate having offered no injury to the French Republic, ought not to be treated as an enemy's country. The contrary of all this, Rhull ſaid was proved by notorious facts.

The third was from the hoſtages detained at the Abbey, who deſired to be treated as priſoners of war, and to have Paris for their priſon.—He deſired the Convention to recollect that, on the retreat of the French troops, theſe gentlemen had forced two patriotic women, by blows, to dig round the tree of liberty till it fell.

The Popular Society of Mailly-le-Vinnex, in a flaming addreſs, announced the ardour with which the Sans Culottes of the diſtrict had riſen in a maſs to exterminate deſpots.

The Public Accuſer of the Revolutionary Tribunal confirmed the exiſtence of a conſpiracy to vilify the National Convention, and to bring on a famine. He had not yet been able to diſcover the authors of the bills ſtuck up in the ſtreets. Upwards of 100 perſons have been examined, and 400 more will ſoon be heard; for it will be neceſſary to go the diſtance of 20 or 25 leagues to diſcover the authors of the plot, as the malevolent even to go ſo far as to ſtop the arrival of the proviſions at Paris.

20 Ventoſe, March 10.

The ſection of the Fanbourg du Nord preſented its firſt eſſays in the preparation of ſalt-petre.

The ſection of Brutus did the ſame; promiſed to furniſh a thouſand pound weight of ſalt-petre every ten days; and, in vehement addreſs, exhorted the Convention to union and conſtancy, firmneſs and ſeverity in Republican principles.

The ſection of the Republic congratulated the Convention on the decree againſt ſuſpected perſons.

The ſection of Montreuil brought a ſpecimen of ſalt petre.

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ROSSEAU, (Dominica) Feb. 22.

In the quarter of Brigadier White's command, a treacherous and daring attempt was made to cut off a Britiſh poſt of 200 men, by a mulatto, who belonged to the late Colonel Gimat, and was then ſerving the Brigadier as a guide. The villain had ſome how got the parole, conveyed it to Fort Bourbon, and ſet off himſelf from thence with a party of 400 men, to ſeize the poſt in the dead of the night, and put the troops to the bayonet—The parole obtained entrance to the advanced party, who inſtantly killed a captain of grenadiers and four men going the rounds, but the reſerve unable to refrain firing, it alarmed the Britiſh troops, who flew to arms, and in a few minutes drove out the enemy, killed 17 men, and wounded 48, who, with 31 more, were made priſoners; among them was the French mulatto villain of a guide, who was no ſooner diſcovered than hanged, as a terror to perfidious people of colour, and a warning to the Britiſh troops to place no confidence in ſuch guides.

Numbers of the emigrants are already returned to their habitations, and many have found them neither burnt or deſtroyed, or even damaged, as has been reported; and it would be a pleaſing conſequence, if ſuch unhoped for bleſſing would calm that rancourous animoſity which ſeems to rage in the returned emigrants and the inhabitants who remained, as they are now equally objects of the Britiſh protection; but the following fact will evince, how little hopes there is of reconſiliation, and how little reliance is to be placed on the influence of the juſt threats and beniſicent offers held forth in the manifeſto of the Britiſh commanders in chief.

Monſieur ——, an emigrant, returned to his eſtate at Trinite, walking near his dwelling-houſe, ſaw an inhabitant who had remained there, paſſing by mounted on a horſe, he immediately knew to be his own; he ſtopped the rider and demanded his horſe; the latter profeſſing himſelf happy at the emigrant's return, and that he had it in his power to reſtore the horſe in ſuch excellent condition, diſmounted, and was obliged to walk to his own houſe at a conſiderable diſtance; the owner mounted, made ſeveral viſits, relating the adventure, and returned home—the next morning early he ordered that his horſe ſhould be brought to him, but on entering the ſtable it was found dead; it had been ſtabbed with bayonets.

KINGSTOWN, (St. Vincent's) March 15.

The value of the plunder in St. Pierre's alone, is ſuppoſed to amount to upwards of a million ſterling.

CHRISTIENSTÆD, (St. Croix) April 26.

On Thurſday laſt came to anchor here, the Engliſh frigate Roſe, of 28 guns, Capt. Scott—On the next day, the Quebec frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. Rogers, and Bull Dog ſloop of war, Capt. Browne, appeared off the harbour. Captains Scott and Rogers came on ſhore. It is ſaid that theſe ſhips are in purſuit of 3 French veſſels, that had made their eſcape from Guadaloupe, with an immenſe treaſure, after the ſurrender of that iſland; which we learn for certain, took place on Sunday laſt. Morne Palmieſt was carried by ſtorm. We hear that the Engliſh loſt ſeveral hundred of their troops at the reduction of this iſland; at Point Petre, the Frenchmen had ſtruck their colours, and the Engliſh troops had formed themſelves in order to enter and take poſſeſſion, when the French opened their batteries again upon them, and killed upwards of 200 men. The ſeamen enraged at this, ruſhed on with great impetuoſity, and immediately ſtormed the garriſon, which they carried with little or no loſs. Upwards of 150 Frenchmen were put to the ſword.

The Roſe got under weigh yeſterday about noon. Captains Rogers and Scott embarked in the evening. Theſe ſhips of war were ſeen this morning ſtretching to the north.

BERMUDA, April 5.

In the ſouthern colonies of America, we are told, the national cockade is worn generally. In the other ſtates they border nearly to madneſs; clubs are held ſimilar to the Jacobins in France; and we are informed that ſome guillotines are actually arrived in the ſtates. Town and field meetings have been held in many parts, all of which breathe the greateſt reſentment to the Engliſh, and threaten deſtruction to that nation whom they generally ſuppoſe to be no more than a ſmall iſland, and eaſy to be conquered.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

Yeſterday arrived in 29 days from Montſerrat, the brig Succeſs, Capt. Beurd. The Succeſs in her paſſage from Gaudaloupe to Baltimore, was captured by a Britiſh privateer and carried into Montſerrat, but liberated after paying coſts. On the 12th and 14th of April about 11 ſail of American veſſels were liberated at Montſerrat. Americans were liberating at St Kitt's, Dominica, and Antigua, under the order from the court of St. James's of the eighth of January; the Judge of the admiralty paying no attention to admiral Jervis's declaration of the French iſlands being in a ſtate of blockade, ſince his arrival in the Weſt-Indies.

By a letter dated Montſerrat, April 15, we learn that Mr. Burke, Solicitor-General of Antigua, wrote a very ſevere letter to the Kings council on the ſubject of liberating American veſſels, which had ſuch a powerful effect on the Judge that he liberated every American veſſel in the port which came under the order of the eighth of January.

BOSTON, May 12.

By a paſſenger who came in the ſchooner Polly, from St Croix, arrived on Saturday laſt, and who had been taken and carried into St. Pierre's, and afterwards had liberty to go to St. Croix, we have the following liſt of American veſſels under proſecution the 11th of April at St. Pierre's (Martinico)—their trial was to commence the 21ſt of the ſame month:

Brigs Jaſon, David Roſs, maſter, from Philadelphia; Ann, John Hitman, do. Sally and Betſey, Wm. M'Clannan, Portland; Clariſſe, Frederick Traiſey, New-Haven; Eliza, Philip Rider, Charleſtown; Betſey, Nathaniel Nowel, Newbury-Port; Ceres, William Hall, Charleſton; Sally, Hugh Smith, Philadelphia; Minerva, Samuel Holt, do. Betſey, Richard George, do. Fanny, Daniel Sage, Salem; David & George, Richard Fryer, Portſmouth (Vir.) Nautilis, Freeman Loring, Boſton; Maria, John Barchmore, Salem.

Schooners Sally, George Runday, Boſton; Polly, George Pillſberry, do. Montgomery, David Childs, do. Ann, Timothy Crocker, do. New Adventure, William Freeman, Portland; Betſey, Micajah Ingals, Newbury-Port; Eagle, Mayo Gerriſh, do. Lucia, Nathaniel Tredwell, Ipſwich; Polly, Samuel Davis, Providence; Fame, David Saunder, Rhode Iſland; Phœbe, William Cole, Yarmouth (Cape Cod;) Eagle, David Brown, New-London; Polly, James Huſton, Philadelphia; Olive and Mary, John Dawſon, do. Mary, George Ranalds, do. Maria, Barthol. Byrne, Baltimore; Roſanna, Ezekiel Kinſley, Charleſton (S. C.) Fiſher, Thomas Rogers, do.

Sloops Three Friends, Joſeph Stroble, Salem; Harmony, Timothy Parker, Norwich; Lark, E. Attwood, New-London; Iris, Daniel Trueman, New-Haven; Carland, George Garland, Philadelphia; William, Samuel Bunker, Baltimore; Mary, Silas Aimes, Edenton (N. C.)

Their allowance to the Americans (after depriving them of all their property) is no more than 5 oz. pork, 3 4 of a pound of bread, and one glaſs of rum, per day.

Many Americans (he adds) have been compelled to go on board Britiſh veſſels, and fight againſt the French.

The following veſſels were captured in the port of Trinity, the 7th March, and afterwards ſent to Dominico, the mates and people were part ſent to St. Pierre's, and part put on board a priſon ſhip.

The gentleman who communicated the foregoing to the editors, ſay, that it is impoſſible to give an adequate account of the abuſes, inſults, impoſitions, and fraudulent practices, which the Britiſh in the Weſt-India iſlands are guilty of.

Schooners Polly, Alexander Mackay, Boſton; Polly, Samuel Ingerſol, Salem; Freedom, Edmond Pearſon, Cape Ann; Ranger, Benjamin Clark, Portſmouth; and the ſloop Fox, of Ipſwich.

By a letter dated Jamaica, 30th March, we are aſſured that the ſchooner Mahaley, formerly commanded by Capt. Benjamin Wadſworth, of Duxbury, and loaded on account of citizens of Boſton, which was taken and carried to that iſland by our good friends, the Britiſh, was condemned, both veſſel and cargo, contrary even to the opinions of the council employed againſt her; the captors being obliged to furniſh bonds to reſpond in caſe of a reverſal of the decree for the amount of the ſales only.

Arrived here on Saturday laſt, ſchooner Hannah, Corrington, Barbadoes, 29 days; do. Polly, Hopkins, St. Croix, 24 days; brig Sally, Brown, Havannah, 40 days; ſchooner Elizabeth, Tower, Jamaica, 28 days; do. Hawk, Clapp, Tobago, 29 days; do. Nancy, Green, Dominico, 31 days—ſhe was carried in for legal adjudication and condemned, and afterwards purchaſed by the ſupercargo.

A ſhip from Baltimore was condemned at Jamaica the day before Capt. Tower ſailed.

Capt. Green, arrived on Saturday from Dominico, informs, that the pirates continue taking and condemning all American veſſels, ſans ceremonie

Arrived on Saturday, a brig from Jamaica, belonging to Mr. Lyman of this town, which has been releaſed, but upon what account we cannot learn. Alſo, another brig from Montſerrat, ſent home to tell the news, "that ſhe is releaſed."

Mr. Edgar, a gentleman of this town, arrived here on Saturday laſt from Barbadoes; he informs that all American veſſels, eight or nine in number, at that place, carried in for "legal adjudication," had been condemned, except one (Capt. Adams of Newbury Port, whoſe coſts of court, &c. amounted to three hundred pounds.)

He informs, that only one privateer is now out from that place: that all the veſſels condemned, were either ſold or ſelling.

PROVIDENCE, May 10.

Wedneſday laſt the General Election was held at Newport, when the following gentlemen were elected.

His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq. Governor, the Honorable SAMUEL J. POTTER, Eſqr. Deputy Governor,

Capt. Packard, in the ſloop Minerva, arrived here on Thurſday, in 24 days from Barbadoes. Nine American veſſels had been carried in there, eight of which were condemned, although ſome of them were captured after the arrival of the new inſtructions. Nearly all the above veſſels were ſent in by king's ſhips. The general opinion at Barbadoes and Jamaica is, that reſtitution muſt be made.

Yeſterday, Capt. Merithew, in the ſchooner Sally, arrived in 36 days from Kingſton, Jamaica, where he left about 40 ſail of American veſſels. None had been condemned at that iſland, or even libelled, ſince commencing buſineſs on the new plan.

Thurſday arrived the ſhip Riſing Sun, Capt. Daniel Olney, in 14 days from Savannah. In her came paſſenger Mr. John Rogers, of this town, merchant. On Monday laſt, off the capes of Delaware, Capt. Olney was boarded by a privateer ſchooner, of 16 guns, ſuppoſed from Bermuda.—Back of Long Iſland, ſpoke a ſhip from Bourdeaux for New-York, full of paſſengers.

HARTFORD, May 12.

Sunday afternoon the 4th inſt. the dwelling-houſe of Meſſrs. Chauncy and Sylveſter Seymour, of New-Hartford, was ſtruck by lightning and very much damaged. A young woman was much burnt by the electric fluid, but is in a likely way of recovery.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Fort Dauphin, April 15.

Mr. ISSAC CLASON.

Dear Sir,

Since my laſt, acquainting you of my ſituation of being captured by a Spaniſh privateer and ſent to this port, where I arrived the 15th Feb. the captors ſtopped up my hatches fore and aft. I then went to the Preſident to know the reaſon why I was ſo wrongly detained, and not brought to trial; but I never got any ſatisfaction. I then applied to the judge, and laid before him my ſituation—informing him of the heavy expences of my veſſel, to the great detriment of my voyage, by being ſo long detained and not having liberty to ſell my cargoe, nor yet to depart from the port to any other, or the port of Jeremie where I was bound; he told me it was the admiral's orders to have all the American cargoes landed, and try them afterwards. I then told him I had done nothing contrary to the law of nations, by having any contraband goods on board, and that I was bound on my lawful buſineſs to the port of Jeremie, and that the veſſel and cargoe was all bona fide American property, as he might ſee by my papers, before him; he told me he could do nothing with the buſineſs; but the king wanted proviſions, and they muſt have the cargoe landed. I then told him I would ſell the whole or any part of my cargoe to government at the market price, but they would not hear to it. I ſtill remained in this ſituation until the 23d March, when the officers came on board and demanded my cargoe: I ſtill forbid them, telling them they had no right to any part of my property or any thing that was on board my brig, and that if they were in want of proviſions, I would ſell them at the market price; but that I wiſhed to have the ſelling of my cargoe myſelf; they then told me if I would not give them my conſent to let them take it, they would take it by force of arms, as they had done to four others now lying in port; I told them I would never give my conſent to have my cargoe taken out of the veſſel without I could have the diſpoſal of it myſelf; but to this they made no reply. On the 26th March they came on board with armed force and with fixed bayonets, and placed them round the hatchway, and then aſked me if I would give up my cargoe: I told them no, never until I had a hearing in ſome court of adjudication, and have juſtice done me, for that was all I aſked for; they then gave orders to the guards to break bulk, which they did, in a very devouring manner, and ſo continued till they had robbed me of the whole of your property, except a few barrels of proviſions I aſked them for, for the uſe and ſupport of myſelf and people. They then demanded my men to aſſiſt them in diſcharging my cargo: but I would not ſuffer a man to aid or aſſiſt in robbing you of your property.

I have your intereſt as much at heart as any that ever was committed to my care; and I have done every thing in my power to keep my cargoe on board, and to diſpoſe of it myſelf, and Capt. Clark, before his departure, took every ſtep in his power that he could think of for the benefit of the voyage and diſpatch of buſineſs; but all to no purpoſe. This, ſir, is the horrid treatment ſince the arrival of your moſt obedient ſervant, JOHN MORRIS.

May 15.

That many of our veſſels have been condemned in the Weſt Indies is certain; that others have been detained and ill treated, is equally certain; that ſome have been legally condemned for breach of revenue laws, cannot be denied; and that ſome have been falſely reported as condemned, when they were not, is now well known. At any rate our ſhipping is not all loſt, as ſome would make us believe, for ſcarce a day paſſes, without ſome arrivals from the Weſt Indies, and this day there were five reported on the coffee houſe books, before nine o'clock in the morning. We are happy to hear that many of our veſſels from the Weſt-Indies return with full cargoes, or large ſums of money.

By Capt. Smith, of the brig Nancy, in 18 days from Jeremie, we have information, that we believe authentic.—That a packet had arrived at Barbadoes, in 18 days from England, bearing orders for calling in all privateers, and reſtoring all American veſſels and cargoes; all Britiſh ports are opened, and French ports all declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege. On the arrival of theſe orders, a Britiſh frigate was ſent to blockade Aux-Cays. This news was received at the Leeward, before the captain ſailed. The captain ſaw this intelligence in the Jamaica papers—he alſo ſaw London papers brought by the Packet.

Captain Smith, on Monday laſt ſpoke a ſchooner from Guadaloupe, informing that that iſland was taken by the Engliſh. The Engliſh have alſo laid ſiege to Tiberoon. Flour was from 16 to 18 dollars a barrel in Jeremie.

A letter this moment received from Boſton ſays, "ſeveral arrivals from the Weſt-Indies bring favourable news.

We hear letters are received in town, ſtating that the Britiſh in Canada are determined to prevent our people from making a ſettlement at Preſque Iſle, and that Lord Dorcheſter has held a council of Indians on this occaſion.

May 17.

By the Brig Mary, captain Haley, in 48 days from Breſt, we have received the following important intelligence.

About the 20th of March, an engagement took place between the French and Pruſſian armies, which ended in a ſignal victory on the ſide of the Republicans. In this action, glorious for the cauſe of liberty, upwards of ſix thouſand of the ſlaves of the deſpotic Pruſſian monarch bit the duſt.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually retaken ſome time before captain Haley ſailed.

Victory has alſo crowned their efforts againſt Spain, and many of their towns are now in their poſſeſſion.

In addition to all this, we are are poſitively aſſured, that not a veſtige of the rebel army is left, having almoſt to a man paid the forfeit of their henious crimes.

At ſea, ſucceſs has equally favoured their ſtruggles: ſeveral of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ſhips from the Streights bound to London had changed their courſe, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Proviſions at Breſt and in every town in France were very plenty, and an important ſtroke is meditating againſt England; eight line of battle ſhips with ſeveral tranſports had ſailed for Jerſey and Guernſey, and had no doubt of becoming maſters of thoſe two Iſlands. The Breſt fleet conſiſted of about 55 ſail of the line; Captain Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ſhip.

We further learn, that the Portugueſe have ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights to check the Algerines.

The gentleman who favoured us with the above was informed that a fleet of upwards of 20 ſail had left Breſt to join a fleet from Rochfort, on an expedition in queſt of Lord Hood's fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

*Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated 27th April.*

We had yeſterday a confirmation of the embargo, by a veſſel which accidentally eſcaped from New-Haven, but which we conſider an event of but little terror to this country, being placed beyond the reach of want for at leaſt ſix months, and large imports of proviſions daily expected, and we are altogether of opinion, that matters will ſoon be amicaby adjuſted with Great-Britain."

*Extract of another, dated 26th.*

"The iſland was never more amply ſupplied with proviſions than at preſent. Farril and ſeveral importers are putting off their meal at leaſt 10 per cent. under coſt of what comes from you."

It has been ſtated, that the bill providing for the payment of intereſt on the balances due to ſeveral of the ſtates on the final ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, had paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

This buſineſs has engroſſed a conſiderable portion of the time of the Houſe---although it appears that the object was eſſentially recognized by a law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs. In the courſe of diſcuſſing the ſubject, ſundry amendments were propoſed; among others it was moved to exonerate the debtor ſtates from any obligation to diſcharge the balances reſpectively reported by the commiſſioners as due from them; this motion was, after ſome debate, negatived---58 to 23---Another propoſed amendment was, that the payment of the intereſt on ſaid balances, out of the ſaid funds, ceaſe and determine after the year 1798, and that thereafter the balances due from certain ſtates, as reported by the commiſſioners, be appropriated to the payment of the principal and intereſt of the balances due to ſaid ſtates; this amendment was loſt---60 to 27---on the queſtion for engroſſing, yeas 32, nays 37---A motion that it be read the third time on the 1ſt October, was negatived, 52 to 33. The bill provides that intereſt be allowed from the laſt day of December 1789, and to be computed to the laſt day of December 1794, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the amount of ſuch intereſt to be placed to the credit of the ſtate to which the ſame ſhall be found due upon the books of the Treaſury of the United States, and ſhall bear an intereſt of 3 per cent. per annum from and after the ſaid laſt day of December 1794---the ſaid intereſt to be paid quarter yearly, at the reſpective loan offices; the firſt payment to be made on the laſt day of March 1795---To be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, not heretofore appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for any deficiency that may happen, by ſuch additional and permanent funds as may be neceſſary therefor.

[G. U. S.]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London to his correſpondent in this city, dated February 21ſt, 1794, received by the William Penn

"The Britiſh Miniſter ſeems determined to continue the war with France, which is directly contrary to the wiſhes of a very large majority of the people here, of all ranks. Republicans are much more numerous than when I came here and are increaſing very rapidly; they do not fear to rail at the king and miniſtry, in the coffee houſes, &c. and what the Royaliſts call ſeditious pamphlets, are now to be ſeen expoſed for ſale at the windows, with the title pages open, ſo that every one that paſſes may read them.

"The French have been very ſucceſsful the preceding winter; ſo much ſo that it is the opinion of great numbers that they will attempt to land in England this ſpring; and great preparations are actually making to prevent them."

*Extract of a letter from Yorkſhire, in England, dated March 3d, to a gentleman in this city.*

"It is remarkable here that an univerſal opinion ſeems to pervade all thinking perſons, that great changes are coming on the earth, however they may differ in their political ſentiments, or in the views of the particular events that may happen. The accounts we have from good information is, that a large body of Jews at Amſterdam, ſtruck with the extraordinary appearances of the preſent day, and their coincidence with the prophecies, reſpecting their nation, have lately appointed a ſelect number of their principal men, to examine attentively and with prayer, the evidences of Chriſtianity. The iſſue, I hope, will be to their conviction, and the joy and benefit of thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians."

The committee appointed to bring in a bill, purſuant to a report of the committee of the whole Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the ways and means, brought in a report on Friday, the ſame was twice read, amended in committee of the whole, reported to the Houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill providing for the intereſt due on the ſtate balances, as reported by the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United and Individual ſtates, was read the third time in the Houſe of Repreſentatives and paſſed, on Friday.

By accounts from Charleſton, South Carolina, as late as the 20th ult. we learn that the predatory war is ſtill carried on by the Britiſh. A reſpectable Merchant of that city, was robbed of property to a large amount; and what makes the buſineſs curious is, that after gutting the veſſels, they ſent them back to Charleſton, with their own Captains and Crews.

By the ſnow Hebe, Capt. Flynn, in 36 days from Oporto, we have certain intelligence of the Queen of Portugal having reſcinded her truce with the Algerines, and the ſailing of a Portugeſe ſquadron to expel the tyrants from the Atlantic.

The ſhips Mary and Ann, and Glaſgow, ſailed from Liſbon under convoy.

The brig Union Captain Folger, ſailed from Hamburg the day before capt. Hodge. The ſhips Jane, Capt. M'Pherſon, Two Brothers, Capt Earle, and the brig Fair Hebe, Capt. Paden, were to have ſailed for Philadelphia in two or three days.

In conſequence of the unfavourrble intelligence from Bermuda, by the ſloop Independence, Capt. Young, the premium of inſurance, on veſſels loading for the Weſt-Indies, has ariſen to 50 per cent.

Capt. Towers left at Aux Cayes the ſhip Hannah, Parrot, of Savannah, for New-York, to ſail in ten days; brig Elizabeth Coats, Capt. Young, for Newbury Port, and the ſchooner Commerce, Capt. Bowers, of Charleſton, in two.

*Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 5th month 5, 1794.*

At a meeting of the Contributors the following gentlemen were elected

Managers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Joſiah Hewes | Pattiſon Hartſhorne |
| Owen Jones | Elliſton Perot |
| Samuel Coates | Bartholomew Wiſtar |
| Joſeph Paſchall | Lawrence Seckel |
| Thomas Penroſe | Thomas Morris |
| Samuel Clark | Samuel Mickle Fox |

And—Mordecai Lewis, Treaſurer.

At a meeting of the managers, 5th mo. 12th, 1794, the following contributors were choſen Phyſicians:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Adam Kuhn | Dr. Thomas Parke |
| Dr. Benjamin Ruſh | Dr. Wm. Shippen, jr |
| Dr. Caſper Wiſtar | Dr. S. P. Griffiths. |

*Publiſhed by order of a board of Managers.*

SAMUEL COATES, *Clerk.*

Departed this Life, the 28th ult. at Penn's Neck, Salem County, New-Jerſey, Mrs. CATHERINE JAMES, Relict of JOHN JAMES, in the 25th year of her age.

*From the Courier Francois, of the 10th inſt.*

ST. DOMINGO.

The laſt event at Port-au Prince has created conſternation in every heart. It ſhews how much France is deceived by the uſurpers who deſtroy the country in its name, whilſt the Engliſh and the Spaniards, under the pretext of preſervation, or protection, compleat on their part the ruin of this flouriſhing colony---(Of this ſeveral letters from St. Domingo aſſure us)---In this unfortunate city (Port-au Prince) the whites reduced to a ſtate of weakneſs and nullity the moſt wretched, waited in ſilence a change in their ſituation, when Sonthonax and Monbrun, mutually jealous of their reſpective authorities, contemplated a deciſive ſtroke to aſſure each to himſelf the ſuperiority.

Monbrun, ſure of the corps of Equality, of which he had attached to himſelf all the officers, troubled Sonthonax, who under the pretence that the Engliſh threatened Port-au-Prince, went to the priſons, harangued the priſoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion d'Artois, to compleat it—the priſoners conſented, were armed and poſted in one part of the fortifications, while the troops of Equality occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to Monbrun a project to determine the inferiority of his party; he immediately formed a reſolution to oppoſe it. On the night of the following day, Monbrun attacked the works with the corps of Equality; ſurprized the new battalion d'Artois, and maſſacred a great number; the alarm ſpread to all parts; all the whites found in the ſtreets were ſhot. In this frightful confuſion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could ſave themſelves, ſought refuge, ſome at Leogane, others at Archaye. Sonthonax, ſeeing his party cruſhed, retired to Fort L'Iſler, with about 80 whites, determined to defend themſelves. Monbrun ſummoned him to ſurrender in an hour, or he would maſſacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children, to the number of 250. Sonthonax, ſeeing he could not reſign, ſurrendered to Monbrun; the 80 whites he had with him ſaved themſelves by fleeing to Leogane and Archaye. Behold then Sonthonax in the power of Monbrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that 500 whites were murdered on this occaſion. That the negro Hyacynth, releaſed from priſon by this event, marched immediately to Cul-de-ſac, and entered the town with ſix or ſeven thouſand negroes; he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Forts St. Joſeph and St. Claire, determined to reſiſt Sonthonax and Monbrun.

Thus to the continual ſtock of authorities, the evil deſigns of foreign powers, perpetual diviſions, the pretenſions of one party, and the weakneſs of the other, may be aſcribed the ruin of this miſerable colony.


## *Ten Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

## *Eight Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick ſet brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither ſtockings nor jacket, but may change ſome of his cloaths, as he had ſome money with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a luſty good looking young fellow, middling well dreſſed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Shippen's Town, to a certain Andrew Patterſon, who ſerved his time with the ſubſcriber ſome years ago, and has ſet up the ſpinning-wheel making at that place.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, May 13, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo again requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

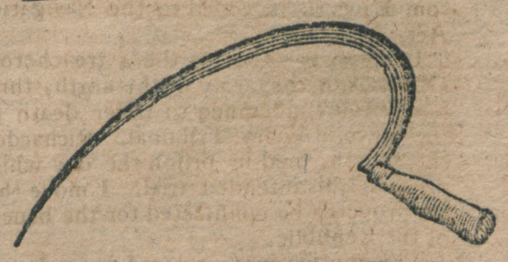
ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting JEMIMA WARRICK, wife of the ſubſcriber, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM WARRICK.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, May 16 1794. †

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Warner, near the Riſing Sun, and the townſhip line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inſtant, a ſmall black COW, no brand nor ear-mark, has ſome white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.

May 15, 1794. *



SICKLES.

THE Subſcribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat aſſorment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will diſpoſe of, either wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, at their ſhops in Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and in Race-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet.

JACOB ECKFELT,

¶ 5w. ADAM ECKFELT,

## *For SALE,*

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill-ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6 w.

## *One Dollar Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on Tueſday, the 29th of this inſtant April, an indented ſervant Negro man, named AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well ſet ſtout made fellow, a little ſtoop ſhouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow ſhirt, fulled lindſey trowſers, a good high crowned hat, old ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

* JONATHAN ROBERTS.

April 30, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,
*A General Aſſortment of*
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.

March 17, 1794. tbctf

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN NICE, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE,
* GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, } Executors.

## *TO BE SOLD,*

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marſh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the weſt ſide. There are on the ſaid land a good ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living two miles weſt of ſaid premiſes, near the Marſhal Road.

The title indiſputable.

* WILLIAM BISPHAM.

## *To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.*

THE Regiſter and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as advertiſed at No. 18, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-ſtreet, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-ſtreet, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

District of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "ſhewing or containing, the boundaries or "diviſion lines of the different and reſpectiv "ſtates (with their reſpective diviſions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "inſertion. Compiled from the beſt autho-"rities, by READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

## To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently raſted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore-houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons or anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, to be entituled,
The FIRST VOLUME OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of ſufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennſylvania on impeachment: and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial; it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the ſecond, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

*The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:*

I. The work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time --but the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennſylvania, during the late war; never before publiſhed.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the different Bookſellers in this city---Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

## *NOTICE.*

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber inventor and ſole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, ſome time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorney to John and Joſeph Evans, to diſpoſe of licences for the uſe of the ſaid machinery, upon certain terms, with which the ſaid John and Joſeph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the ſaid John Evans claims a right to a ſhare of the ſaid patent, particularly within the county of Lancaſter, in this ſtate, and the ſtate of New-York, and under pretence of ſuch right hath induced ſome unwary perſons to purchaſe pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, that the ſaid powers of attorney to the ſaid John Evans and Joſeph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all thoſe who have purchaſed, or may purchaſe, ſuch licences of the ſaid John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make uſe of ſuch machinery, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

## *Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.*

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

## *NOTICE.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Johnſon, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (particularly thoſe who are in arrearages for intereſt money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, ſon of Joſeph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

## Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FERES tavern, ſeven miles below Lancaſter, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, ſomewhat diſh-faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn ſaddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon apprehending the thief or thieves, ſo that they are brought to juſtice, and the owners get their horſes, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſes, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, March 28, 1794. *

## *Six Dollars Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 10th February laſt, a ſervant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE, about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, freſh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a ſmall mark on the under ſide of his chin, his right wriſt is much thicker than the other, occaſioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an aſh coloured ſhort coat, with new ſleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linſey lead coloured trowſers, and blue woolen ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. ¶

March 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

## CAUTION.

I THE ſubſcriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin, townſhip, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the ſaid Henry Hauſe promiſed to give me a good and indiſputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the firſt of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the reſt annually. I hereby forewarn all perſons againſt purchaſing any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them till he performs his promiſe.

HENRY HALDEMAN.

March 7, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH,
AND
ISAAC ANDERSON,
} Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

## *JUST PUBLISHED,*

And to be ſold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Bookſellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly ſhewn, that it is the duty of Chriſtians to take the principal ſubjects and occaſions of their pſalms, hymns and ſpiritual ſongs, from the Goſpel of Chriſt.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.
Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cheſnut Level.

WHereas Meriam Norris, of the townſhip of Salem, and Suſannah Gill, of the townſhip of Gloucester, both of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, doth hold, each of them, a bond againſt the ſubſcriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date ſuppoſed to be the third of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix; all perſons are hereby forewarned not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Gloucester townſhip, ſtate aforeſaid, April 4, 1794.

¶ MOSES BRANSON

## *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

THE Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant, and about ſixty dollars in ſilver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or ſixteen dollars for the money alone, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

## Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, a ſtout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, ſhews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn conſiderably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, ſwears, and is impertinent and ſaucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation buſineſs. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of fulled lincey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a ſtriped lincey under jacket, old buckſkin breeches, woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or ſupply himſelf with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaway ſervant in any priſon, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. If the ſaid Negroe will return home to his maſter, he ſhall meet with the ſame uſage as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. April 8, 1794.

## *Six Pounds Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, by trade a cordwainer, he has ſtole his indentures, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools, ſhoes and other cloathing, the property of ſaid maſter. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

* THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittſgrove, Salem county, 11th March 1794.

## *FOR SALE,*

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Briſtol; a fine ſtream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Pequeſſing-mill to Smithfield; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one of them a two ſtory ſtone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a ſtone kitchen at one end, ſituated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm; alſo a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made eaſy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

## For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has alſo been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the ſecond, with a good garret and cellar; there is alſo a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring of water; likewiſe a ſtone ſhed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premiſes, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3332.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1794.

SICKLES.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat assortment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will dispose of, either wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at their shops in Fifth-street, near Arch-street, and in Race-street, near Fifth-street.

JACOB ECKFELT,
¶ 5w. ADAM ECKFELT.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are again requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against said estate, are also again requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, to

WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor,
Montgomery county,
Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting JEMIMA WARRICK, wife of the Subscriber, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM WARRICK.
Gloucester county, New-Jersey,
May 16 1794. †

CAME to the plantation of Joseph Warner, near the Rising Sun, and the township line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th instant, a small black COW, no brand nor earmark, has some white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.
May 15, 1794. *

*Eight Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 11th instant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick set brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old striped linen trowsers, old shoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither stockings nor jacket, but may change some of his cloaths, as he had some money with him. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is supposed the said apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a lusty good looking young fellow, middling well dressed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Shippen's Town, to a certain Andrew Patterson, who served his time with the subscriber some years ago, and has set up the spinning-wheel making at that place.

New Britain township, Bucks
county, May 13, 1794.

*Ten Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowsers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowsers, an old hat, two pair of shoes, and large square buckles, and took with him two pair of skates. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

*To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

*To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

## *Congress of the United States.*

UNITED STATES, May 21, 1794.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.*

I lay before you certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachment was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I have caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which, notwithstanding the endeavours making to avert it, may, by circumstances beyond our controul, be forced upon us. G. WASHINGTON.

IN SENATE, May 23d, 1794.

*Ordered*, That the message of the President of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States of the 21st instant, be printed, for the use of the Senate.

Attest
SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec.

UNITED STATES, May 23d, 1794.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,*

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress yesterday; and also the copy of a letter from the Secretary, which is referred to in the above mentioned letter of the Minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

*Philadelphia, May 20, 1794.*

SIR,

It cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 10th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the Governor-General of his Britannic Majesty at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have justified us in enquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to enquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great Britain; and indicates, at the same time, our hope, from the declarations of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion, that in assuming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err, I shall be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you shall think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does lord Dorchester foster and encourage in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured *as to the influence* by which our treaty was defeated in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, and whose enmity against us cannot be doubtful? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer, as himself, would not rashly hazard this expression? "I should not be surprised, "if we are at war with the United States "in the course of the present year; and "if we are, a line must then be drawn "by the warriors."

But this speech only forebodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hostility itself*. The President of the United States has understood, through channels of real confidence, that Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual, for each party to a negociation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negociation was concluded. On this principle, you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the state of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your king; and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle, you were assured, that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle, you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application; and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letters relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect?

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the pendency of the negociation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory has no pretext of *statu quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hostility of which cannot be palliated* by any connection with that negociation. It is calculated to support an enemy, whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great-Britain is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace, and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require that *an invasion shall be repelled*.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the President of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate and effectual measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between *them*, and *any other people*, associated in the war; to compare these encroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negociation, and tranquility, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM: RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise, that, whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me, so categorically as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the Governors of Canada, over whose actions I have no controul, and for whose conduct I am not responsible, I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations, to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the Governor General of his Majesty's possessions in North America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length:

"*Children,*

"Since my return, I find no appear-
"ance of a line remains, and from the
"manner in which the people of the states
"push on and act, and talk on this side,
"and from what I learn of their conduct
"towards the sea, I shall not be surprised
"if we are at war with them in the
"course of the present year; and if so,
"a line must then be drawn by the war-
"riors." From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest that Lord Dorchester was persuaded that the aggression, which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill-founded. For, notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his majesty's garrisons, I assert, with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark, that though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March, 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration, that "governor Simcoe has gone to the foot "of the rapids of the Miami, followed "by three companies of a British regi-"ment, in order to build a fort there," I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred. But, even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in the districts dependant on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply. In order, however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer, as well to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North-America, and the governor of Upper Canada, as to his majesty's ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe, that I have confined to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great-Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to

other ſources of diſquietude, I might, from the alluſion of his Lordſhip to the conduct of this government towards "the ſea," have deduced other motives of apprehenſion, on which, from the ſolicitude you evince to eſtabliſh a "contraſt between the temper obſerved on your part towards us, and on our part towards you," I might have conceived myſelf juſtified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleſton at the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the conſent, but under the expreſs permiſſion of the governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by thoſe privateers, of which the legality was in ſome meaſure admitted, by the refuſal of this government to reſtore ſuch as were made antecedent to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permiſſion granted by this government to the commanders of French ſhips of war, and of privateers, to diſpoſe of their prizes by ſale, in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, le Petit Democrat (now la Cornelia,) and le Carmagnol, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which, in conſequence of my remonſtrances and of the aſſurances I received, I concluded would have been diſmantled; but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to ſea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has obſerved towards the powers combined againſt France in the enforcement of the embargo. For while the veſſels of the former are ſubjected to the reſtrictions of that meaſure, thoſe of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton Road, though three weeks had elapſed ſubſequently to the impoſition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to ſupport an enemy, whom we are ſeeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment, which his majeſty's ſhips of war, and officers in his majeſty's ſervice, have, ſince the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, experienced in the American ports; and laſtly, I might have adverted to the unparalelled inſult, which has been recently offered at Newport, Rhode-Iſland (not by a lawleſs collection of the people, but) by the governor and council of that ſtate, to the Britiſh flag, in the violent meaſures purſued towards his majeſty's ſloop of war Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom ſhe was commanded. I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon theſe points, becauſe I am not diſpoſed to conſider them, as I have before ſtated, as neceſſary elucidations of the immediate object of your letter, and much leſs to urge them in their preſent form, as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

*Philadelphia, April 29, 1794.*

SIR,

VERY ſoon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you verbally, that the government of the United States was ſincere and conſtant in its determination to fulfil its aſſurances, concerning the diſtricts occupied by the Britiſh troops, and the acts of violence ſaid to be committed under the authority of the ſtate of Vermont, on the perſons and property of Britiſh ſubjects, reſiding under the protection of your garriſons.

I indeed promiſed to give you an anſwer in writing, at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman, who was in town, well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and, from ſome accident, not being able as yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferſon to you, on the 9th July 1792, I was hopeful that my perſonal declarations to you would continue to receive ſuch full confidence, as to afford ſufficient opportunity for the moſt particular enquiry. But being diſappointed in ſeeing that gentleman, I think it beſt to anſwer your letter, without further delay.

I have it in charge from the Preſident of the United States again to aſſure you, that his purpoſe to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the meaſures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged. Orders will be therefore immediately repeated upon this point, to repreſs the violences which you ſtate, and they ſhall be accompanied with an injunction, to uſe againſt the refractors every coercion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer. But to prevent all unneceſſary circuity in firſt enquiring into them, and next tranſmitting to this city the reſult, the proper inſtructions will be given to act without waiting for further directions.

In theſe meaſures, ſir, you will ſee a real diſpoſition in us to friendſhip, and good neighbourhood; and I ſhall be juſtified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of our having been uniform in the ſame demonſtrations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.
Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

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KINGSTON (Jamaica) March 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated St. Marks, March 8.

The attack of Port-au-Prince is ſuſpended for the preſent, very prudently. The Engliſh wait for ſome line of battle ſhips and many troops, that are expected from Sir John Jervis's fleet and Gen. Gray, when no doubt that place will be ſoon after taken.

"We continue here, and in all the Engliſh ports, very quiet and happy. We only want to ſee Port-au-Prince taken, and the Engliſh regular laws eſtabliſhed. We think that Britiſh laws are the only thing for men who really wiſh liberty, properly deemed ſo."

Extract of a letter from New Providence, February 28.

"Laſt night we had information of ſeveral American veſſels being on ſhore at Florida. In conſequence of which, ſeveral wrecking veſſels have ſet out this morning.

"Since writing the foregoing, another letter of the ſame date is received, mentioning, that the Snow Active, Howard, from Jamaica for London, is caſt away on the edge of the Bahama Banks; ſeveral veſſels are now ſailing to her aſſiſtance, and it is ſuppoſed about half of her cargoe will yet be ſaved."

CHARLESTON, May 2.

A letter from an officer on board the French privateer L'Amie Point Petre, Captain Talbot, that ſailed from this port a ſhort time ſince, and who has taken and carried into Savannah the ſhip Grenada Packet, of London, laſt from Penſacola, mentions, that the cargo of their prize, conſiſting of furs and ſkins, is valued at 18 oool and that the ſpecie they have as yet got out of her is only 1200 dollars; but that one of the people has reported, that there are five hogſheads of gold and ſilver on board; and what ſeems to corroborate this circumſtance, is, the Britiſh Conſul's offering any price for the ſhip and cargo, as ſhe ſtands.

Philadelphia, 18th Germinal, 2d year of the French Republic.

Jh. Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to Fonſpertuis, Conſul, Charleſton.

"I have learned, with equal pain and indignation, the treatment given by citizen Mangourit to ſome Engliſh priſoners, in retaliation for what the French have ſuffered in the Engliſh iſlands. Immediately, on the receipt of my letter, you will repair on board the veſſel in which they are confined; you will break their irons, you will treat them as brethren, for they are men, and they are diſarmed; you will make them publicly that reparation to which they are entitled; you will aſſure them, that the conduct hitherto obſerved towards them is repugnant both to the principles and views of the National Convention. It is not for freemen to imitate the conduct of deſpots; let us leave to thoſe deſtroyers of the earth to boaſt their beneficence in manifeſtoes, with which they inundate the globe, whilſt they ravage it; while they maſſacre us for our good, and treat with the moſt attrocious barbarity the defenders of liberty and ſacred laws of their country. Let us not puniſh theſe wretched paſſive agents of tyrants for the crimes of their pretended maſters; let us rather commiſerate them; they are ſlaves; their blood is laviſhed to annihilate the rights of man. Let themſelves judge between thoſe they ſerve and us. I am ſenſible that ſome will inſinuate, that we treat them with lenity, only becauſe we fear them. Can ſo low an idea affect us? Their kings fear us; do they therefore treat us with humanity? Beſides, what is it to us what they may ſay? Should the applauſe of ſlaves and tyrants be a principle to influence the actions of republicans? The praiſes of either can only be the price of baſeneſs or of guilt. Let us then be contemned by them for ſhewing clemency in the boſom of victory; for regarding thoſe whom the fate of arms has thrown into our power only as unfortunate men, to whom we ſhould ſhew every indulgence conſiſtent with the ſafety and intereſt of the Republic.

(Signed) JH. FAUCHET.

The abſence of the corvette of the Republic, the Laſcazas, does not permit me to fulfil in every point the orders I have received. After cauſing theſe unfortunate priſoners to be immediately ſet at liberty, I conceived it a reparation juſtly due to them, to publiſh the letter which the miniſter plenipotentiary wrote to me on their account. FONSPERTUIS.

May 12.

Statement of the conduct of Captain Lyburn, of Bermuda, towards the ſchooner Debby, Captain Lovell.

On Tueſday, the 29th of April laſt, being in lat. 28. 30. long. 67. 30. at two P. M. was brought to by the ſloop Ann, belonging to Bermuda, Capt. Lyburn, and the ſchooner Friends, Capt. Hutchins, of the ſame port. Capt. Lyburn hailed and aſked us where we came from, and where we were bound to; I told him from Oſtend, bound to Charleſton. He then ordered us to get our boat out and come on board of his veſſel. I told him our boat was leaky, and that it would not ſwim; when he immediately fired a ſwivel full of ſmall ſhot on board of us, which luckily did no damage; and ſwore, if we did not immediately hoiſt our boat, he would fire a broadſide into us; he then dropt the peak of his mainſail, and wore along ſide, his people taking the tomkins out of the guns, and getting the matches ready to fire. Seeing him ſo deſperately incined, I told him not to fire, and that we would get the boat out, whether it would ſwim or not. The boat was hoiſted out, and ſhe filled half full of water before we could get along ſide of his veſſel. When on board, he gave me a great deal of inſulting language, and told me that all people belonging to Charleſton ſhould be treated with contempt, for their conduct towards the Britiſh veſſels. After keeping me for ſome conſiderable time, and examining my regiſter and paſs, Captain Hutchins told me to get into the boat, and that they would conduct me on board, in order to examine if we had any concealed papers, or any cargo on board. When they came on board, they immediately broke open what letters they could find, and demanded very peremptorily what was done with the proceeds of our cargoe to Oſtend, as they ſuppoſed we had it on board in ſpecie, which they undoubtedly would have taken, had it been on board. After keeping my veſſel lying to eight hours, conſulting with themſelves what was to be done, Capt. Lyburn told me he ſhould carry us to Bermuda; accordingly he took eight of my people, and ſent ten of his in their place, keeping our ſhip towards Bermuda until ten P. M. when he thought proper to ſend my people back, and told me to make the beſt of my way for Charleſton.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

From the (Norfolk) American Gazette Extraordinary, of the 19th inſtant.

*IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.*

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Liſbon, which place he left the 28th of March, in company with upwards of 40 ſail of American veſſels, under the convoy of a Portugueſe frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart that their orders were to cruiſe between the Weſtern Iſlands, Madeira, and Cape St. Vincents, to INTERCEPT and CAPTURE ALL ALGERINE VESSELS.

When captain De Hart left Liſbon, they were fitting out a number of ſhips of war, to cruiſe againſt the Algerines.

BOSTON, May 17.

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Abrahams, arrived here yeſterday, from Liſbon, communicated to the Editor, the following particulars of the celebration of the birth day of the Preſident of the United States, on the 22d February laſt—viz.

Feb. 22, 1794.

This being the natal day of the Preſident of the United States, the ſame was celebrated at the houſe of the Miniſter of the United States of America:—After dinner the following toaſts were given:—

1. The Preſident of the United States—Long life, health and happineſs to him.
2. The Queen and Royal Family of Portugal, and proſperity to the land we live in.
3. All the powers in alliance and friendſhip with the United States of America.
4. The Congreſs of the United States of America.
5. The different branches of the Executive of the United States of America.
6. The Judicial of the United States of America.
7. Proſperity to the individuals of the United States of America, one and indiviſible forever.
8. The morals and political virtues of the people of the United States of America.
9. Induſtry and enterprize of the people of the United States.
10. A ſpeedy and glorious termination to the Indian war.
11. As much rational liberty to mankind as they are capable of enjoying.
12. Effectual protection to American citizens by ſea and land.
13. Eternal gratitude and glory to the officers and ſeamen, who ſhall fight under the name of the United States as terrible to their enemies on the ocean, as their cauſe is juſt in itſelf.
14. Our fellow-citizens in captivity at Algiers—and a ſpeedy releaſe to them.
15. The fair daughters of Columbia.

While the company were at table, they received the following polite note from an Engliſh Nobleman, who had company dining with him at his hotel in the ſame ſtreet. "The Earl of Altamont and his company have the honour of drinking General Waſhington's health, with earneſt wiſhes that the world may long continue benefited by his wiſdom and virtues." This produced on the part of the American company an expreſſion of ſenſibility, the politeneſs and the ſentiment of perpetual friendſhip and good offices between Great-Britain and the United States of America. During the entertainment, the arms of the United States had been fixed to remain over the door of the Miniſter's houſe, which circumſtance occaſioned a Volunteer, by Mr. Church, Conſul of the United States:

May the foes of Columbia ſoon become a prey to the Columbian Eagle.

Volunteer by Mr. Cutting.

The great family of Mankind.

Volunteer by Capt. Downs.

May the World ſoon court the ſmiles of Columbia.

To crown the feaſt of reaſon with more than the barren ſentiment of philanthropy, or the fruitleſs tear of ſenſibility, a ſubſcription, opened ſome time before among the humane and charitable of all deſcriptions, was compleated to the amount of 1000 dollars, for the uſe and comfort of the citizens of the United States, in capivity at Algiers. The money has actually been forwarded to its deſtination. And the Americans in Liſbon ſaid unto their fellow citizens of the United States, go ye, and do likewiſe.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) May 1.

"All the American veſſels, ſeized in this port, were yeſterday condemned in groſs; for having acted contrary to the inſtructions of the 6th of November and 8th of January, and "having been found here ſupplying Bad men in a Bad cauſe, and as enemies to Great Britain."

Capt. Stephens, arrived here yeſterday in 26 days from Jamaica, was boarded off the Light Houſe, cloſe in with Sandy-Hook, yeſterday morning (23d May) by the Britiſh privateer ſchooner Flying Fiſh, of 10 iron 4 pounders, and 4 wooden guns, Captain M'Kinney; from whom Capt. Stephens took a pilot. M'Kinney informed Capt. Stephens that he had captured a French privateer ſchooner, 3 days out from Charleſton, who fired a broad ſide into M'Kinney, and killed 5 of his men.

The above mentioned Britiſh privateer came in the Hook a few days ſince to wood and water, during which time, ſhe kept the National flag of France flying at her maſt head; M'Kinney, commander of this veſſel, was born in the city of New-York, ſerved his apprenticeſhip to the ſea, out of this port, and was in this city two days ago.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

By a late act of Congreſs 80,000 ſelect militia are ordered to be equipped and held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning. Orders for the execution of the act are iſſued.—This force will be amply ſufficient to defend the country againſt any attempts againſt its ſafety or independence.

On Friday, the 16th inſtant, the Britiſh frigate Dædalus, Captain Knowles, ſailed from Norfolk, with a frigate which arrived there the day before. The French frigate Concorde, and a ſloop of war remained in the Road.

The St. Joſeph, a privateer of ten guns, which ſailed from Charleſton under a forged French commiſſion, was captured a few days ago by the privateer ſchooner Flying Fiſh, belonging to New-Providence. It is reported that ſhe has alſo captured the Sanſpariel. The St. Joſeph's commiſſion is in the hands of a paſſenger in the Charleſton, who received it from the officer who boarded that ſhip.

*Extract of a letter from Marietta, (mouth of the Muſkingum) dated May 9.*

"The morning you left this place 25 or 30 Indians attacked Armſtrong's houſe, below Little Kenhawa, killed and took five of the family. A great number have lately croſſed the Ohio into Virginia and Kentucky. I think they will call on us in their return."

A gentlemen in this city has received, from Rhode-Iſland, a ſhort account of a moſt dreadful tranſaction, which lately took place on board a ſhip belonging to Gardner and Clark, of Newport, employed in the African Slave Trade. This veſſel was ſent to Madagaſcar, for a cargoe of human beings. On their paſſage to the Weſt-Indies, the poor wretches endeavoured to recover that liberty of which they were ſo cruelly robbed---an awful conflict enſued, in which the Mate, Coo-

per, and three or four of the Seamen were killed; and before the poor unfortunate blacks were ſubdued, fifty of them were put to death, and ſixty mortally wounded, ſo that the total loſs was one hundred and ten. As this information may be depended upon, the public may expect to be painfully gratified, in a ſhort time, with the circumſtances of this horrid and tragical buſineſs, more particularly detailed.

On Monday, the 19th inſtant, a Medical Commencement was held at the Univerſity of this city, at which eight Gentlemen were admitted to the degree of *Doctor of Medicine*, after having ſubmitted to the uſual examination both private and public. The ſubjects of the inaugural diſſertations, publiſhed and defended by the Candidates, are as follow :--

1. On the effects of the paſſions upon the Human body, by *Henry Roſe*, of Virginia.

2. On the effects of Contagion upon the Human Body, by *Lewis Condict*, of New-Jerſey.

3. On the Offices and Inflammation of the Liver, by *Thomas Dryſdall*, of Baltimore, in Maryland.

4. On the Apoplexy, by *John Lamb*, of New-York.

5. On the Suffocatio Stridula, or Crop, by *Robert Dawſon*, of Philadelphia.

6. On Inflammation, by *John Redman Coxe*, of do.

7. On the Morbid effects of Fixed Air upon Healthy Animals, by *William Franklin Bache*, of do.

8. On Inſanity, by *Edward Cutbuſh*, of do.

(CIRCULAR.)

*GENERAL ORDERS.*

SIR, Philadelphia, May 21, 1794.

IN conſequence of the orders herewith tranſmitted from the Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſtate of Pennſylvania (founded on the requiſition of the Preſident of the United States, iſſued by virtue of an act of Congreſs, of which a copy is likewiſe incloſed) you will without delay draft from your brigade, militia, officers included, to be formed and commanded agreeably to the Roll, which accompanies theſe orders.

You will ſee the neceſſity of prompt execution of the orders thus communicated, from the manner in which they are expreſſed by the Governor; and you will, with all expedition, forward me the quotas of the different regiments in your brigade, with the time that they will be able to march, if required.

That no miſunderſtanding ſhould take place, the monthly pay, rations and forage money are expreſly mentioned for every grade, as well infantry as cavalry, agreeably to the act of Congreſs on that ſubject; the articles compoſing a ration are alſo enumerated.

I cannot more ſtrongly impreſs upon your mind the neceſſity of attention to theſe orders, than by referring you to the Governor's inſtructions on this head; but I requeſt that you will particularly comply with that very eſſential part, where you are ordered to make an immediate and particular return of the number of enrolled militia in your brigade, the public arms, ammunition, and other military equipments in your cuſtody, and are directed ſtrictly to enforce againſt every delinquent, the penalties required by law for their not attending the days of muſter, or their not providing themelves with the neceſſary arms and equipments.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

To

Brigade Inſpector of the brigade of the militia of Pennſylvania.

ROLL deſignating the quota of the ſeveral Brigades of Pennſylvania, towards forming a Detachment of 10,768 Militia, Officers included, agreeably to the requiſition of the Preſident of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary at War, dated the 19th of May, 1794.

I. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, City of Philadelphia
2. Brigade, County of Philadelphia
II. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Bucks
2. Brigade, County of Montgomery
III. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Cheſter
2. Brigade, county of Delaware
IV. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Lancaſter
2. Brigade, County of York
V. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Berks
2. Brigade, County of Dauphin
VI. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Cumberland
2. Brigade, County of Franklin
VII. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Northampton
2. Brigade, County of Northumberland
3. Brigade, County of Luzerne
VIII. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Bedford
2. Brigade, County of Huntingdon
3. Brigade County of Miffiin
IX. Diviſion.
1. Brigade, County of Weſtmoreland
2. Brigade, County of Waſhington, except the townſhips of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan, and Eaſt Bethlehem
3. Brigade, townſhips of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan, and Eaſt Bethlehem, in the county of Waſhington
4. Brigade, County of Fayette
5. Brigade, County of Allegheny.

*The foregoing detachment to be formed, and to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, according to the following diviſions :*

I. Diviſion—Maj. Gen. Stewart.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Proctor.

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Philadelphia | 835 |
| County of Philadelphia | 813 |
| County of Delaware | 262 |
| | 1910 |

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Murray.

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Cheſter | 622 |
| County of Montgomery | 515 |
| County of Bucks | 548 |
| | 1685 |

II. Diviſion—Maj. Gen. Hand.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Miller

| | |
|---|---|
| County of York | 822 |
| County of Lancaſter | 756 |
| | 1578 |

2. Brigade—Brig Gen. Hanna.

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Berks | 651 |
| County of Dauphin | 410 |
| County of Northampton | 555 |
| | 1616 |

III. Diviſion—Maj. Gen. Irvine.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Chambers

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Franklin | 421 |
| County of Cumberland | 456 |
| County of Bedford | 331 |
| | 1208 |

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilſon.

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Huntingdon | 203 |
| County of Miffiin | 291 |
| County of Northumberland | 456 |
| County of Luzerne | 166 |
| | 1116 |

IV. Diviſion—Maj. Gen. Gibſon.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Douglas

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Waſhington | 598 |
| County of Fayette | 339 |
| | 937 |

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilkins.

| | |
|---|---|
| County of Weſtmoreland | 410 |
| County of Allegheny | 297 |
| | 707 |

Thurſday afternoon laſt, between five and ſix o'clock, there came on the moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy rain, and a ſhower of the largeſt hail ſtones that has been remembered, for many years paſt, in this city. The hurricane ſeemed to be from the north eaſt, and it laſted for about two hours; though the lightning, attended by very loud claps of thunder, continued for a much longer time. Great numbers of panes of glaſs were broken, ſome of them in ſituations apparently not much expoſed to the ſtorm; while, in other houſes more likely to have been damaged, there was no miſchief done whatever.

One houſe, at the corner of South and Sixth-ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Archibald Gay, was ſtruck on the roof by the lightning. The ceiling was torn through. The lightning deſcended along the ſide of the wall, where it moved ſome bricks, made a hole through the ſide of the ſtaircaſe, and went quite down to the cellar. The kitchen was filled with a ſulphureous ſmoke and ſmell. The miſtreſs of the houſe received a violent ſtroke on the hinder part of her head, and a negro ſervant women received a hurt on her back.

We have not heard of any other place where the lightning ſtruck. Some of the hail ſtones weighed half an ounce, and were from two inches, to two inches and an half in circumference.

It is remarkable that thro' the ſtorm appeared to come from the north-eaſt, there was a very little of it obſerved at Frankford, only four miles, in that direction, from Philadelphia. We underſtand, that down the river, it was very ſevere, ſome miſchief has in conſequence been done to the gardens.

## *By Yeſterday's MAIL.*

NEW-YORK. May 26.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ſhip Atlas. Capt. Bunker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 8th, and London papers to the 4th of April. From a ſuperficial peruſal of the lateſt papers, we find that His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has withdrawn his army. "Since the defection of the King of Pruſſia from the Allies, (ſays a Dublin paragraphiſt) it is ſurpriſing to hear with what activity the moſt ſanguine advocates for this war of devaſtation now circulate the reports of an approaching *Peace*."

It was reported, and believed, that Jerſey was in poſſeſſion of the French.

No action of conſequence has happened ---though many ſkirmiſhes.

COURTRA, March 21.

We are in expectation of leaving this in the courſe of a few days (it is ſaid on Tueſday next) for Tournay; from whence we ſhall proceed to join the Prince of Cobourg. The French have withdrawn their troops in a great meaſure from the frontier, though they come every morning into the neighbourhood of Menine in force to reconnoitre. This day they approached to Roneq, with three pieces of cannon, drove in the picquet of emigrants and York Rangers, and ſeemed determined to remain there. Information having been diſpatched from thence by General Abercrombie to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the flank battallion of guards was ordered to march by Mareq from hence, and the Emigrants, York Rangers, and Hulans, to attack in front from Haluin, while the guards turned their flank. On the appearance of this latter corps the Carmagnoles retreated with precipitation towards Lincelies, and the village was again taken poſſeſſion of by our troops.

PLYMOUTH, March 22.

A letter was received here yeſterday from a gentleman at Guernſey, which ſtates that a cutter belonging to the place had ſlipped into St. Maloes in the night of the 14th inſtant, and brought off three French officers (Royaliſts) whom ſhe landed at Southampton, and they immediately ſet off expreſs for London, with intelligence for government, ſaid to be of the higheſt import to this country.

While the cutter lay at St. Maloes, an embarkation of troops was then taking place, which continued day and night; the number to be embarked was ſaid to be 18,000, for which purpoſe a ſufficient number of tranſports were laying there for their reception, and it is generally ſuppoſed they are deſtined on an expedition againſt Jerſey or Guernſey.

Several large frigates were laying in the harbour, who were to take the tranſports under their protection, and to ſail immediately when the embarkation was compleated.

FALMOUTH, March 25.

The packet brings advice, that on Saturday night, ſeven large tranſports, with troops and ſtores for Jerſey, under convoy of two frigates, a ſloop of war, and an armed cutter, arrived at Guernſey.

The Viſcount Pioger, aid-du-camp to the Marquis de Dreſnay, the French General who commands the Emigrants, came to Weymouth in the Packet, and we learn that the Royaliſts on the banks of the Loire are 80,000 ſtrong; but that only half that number are properly armed, the reſt having only ſticks, clubs, or any weapon they could get.

Yeſterday was pregnant with rumours of great importance.

The circumſtance of the Arch-Duke Charles, brother of the Emperor, and Governor of the Low Countries, having ſuddenly ſet off for Vienna on the evening of the 19th, in conſequence of an expreſs which he received, has given riſe to much conjecture and ſpeculation at Bruſſels. We ſhall ſtate all the circumſtances which have come to our knowledge, and leave the public to judge for themſelves.

Yeſterday Mr. Hankey received a letter from Bruſſels, dated Saturday laſt, ſtating that the Arch Duke Charles, in conſequence of an expreſs, ſet off on the evening of the 19th for Conde. He there met with a Boy, to whom he paid particular reſpect. He brought him to Bruſſels the night of the 21ſt, and on the morning of the 22d they departed together for Vienna. That boy was ſuppoſed to be the young King of France. This letter Mr. Hankey ſhewed to the Miniſter.

By an expreſs from Bruſſels, which left that city likewiſe on Saturday, very different accounts were received. The general belief, according to this account, of the cauſe of the Arch-Duke's ſudden departure, was, that the Emperor was dangerouſly ill, and, according to ſome, actually dead.

The Earl of Elgin arrived in town yeſterday morning at ſix o'clock, having made an uncommonly quick journey from Bruſſels to London.

It was generally believed at Bruſſels, when the laſt accounts came away, that the king of Pruſſia had actually made a compact with the Ruling Power in France: in conſequence of which, his forces, his contingent excepted, will be withdrawn from the frontiers. We ſtate this as a mere report. *Sun.*

DUBLIN, March 29.

The Engliſh newſpapers of Monday and Tueſday are filled with a variety of reports.

Lord Eglin's arrival in London afforded matter for ſtrange ſpeculation; among which the illneſs or death of the Emperor was one.

Others reported, that the Archduke Charles was gone to Vienna, in conſequence of the news received at Bruſſels from Frankfort, that the King of Pruſſia had withdrawn himſelf from the general alliance. It was alſo ſaid, that the young King had eſcaped from Paris, and was arrived ſafe at Bruſſels.

It does not appear, that any account whatever has been received in London of the Emperor's ſudden illneſs; any more than of the King of Pruſſia's having deſerted the general alliance. The news of his Pruſſian Majeſty's final intentions in regard to the war, muſt come from Lord Malmeſbury at Berlin, and not from Pruſſian Agents at Frankfort.—The report of the arrival of young Louis XVII. at Bruſſels ariſes from a young German nobleman, of about nine years of age, of great expectations, having arrived there from Frankfort, from whence he travels in ſome ſtate. The ruling dæmons of Paris have long held a malicious and obſtinate ſilence, even as to the exiſtence of the young Monarch, and his injured relatives.

We cannot help thinking that the report, (for as yet it is only a report,) of the receſſion of the King of Pruſſia from the grand alliance, muſt be totally unfounded. That an abſolute Monarch ſhould degrade himſelf by a pecuniary capitulation with the very dregs of mankind, and ſhould condeſcend to treat with thoſe, who have uſed towards all Kings the moſt ſcandalous and vilifying epithets, ſeems to us little leſs than impoſſible. Time will develope this myſtery; but thus much ſeems certain, that if it is poſſible for the French by force, fraud, or bribery, to diſſolve the alliance againſt them, every power in Europe will, in its turn, become a prey to the deſpotiſm of their ſavage and ferocious anarchy; and the only comfort the firſt receder can have, will be

"Thou ſhalt, good Nemo, be the laſt
I'll eat."

The arreſts and executions at Paris continue in ſuch a degree that the number of daily victims is incredible. The late reports of ſcarcity there are attempted to be contradicted, but by the meaſures taken to prevent monopoly, and to watch over the ſale of their eggs and cabbages, it does not appear that famine is very far from their doors.


RAN away, on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Land about 14 years of age, ſhort and chunkey, of a ſandy complexion, ſhort hair; had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a coating frock, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have SIXPENCE reward, but no charges, paid by

DAVID CLEMENT.

May 21, 1794. †

District of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS TIMMINGS, CHRISTOPHER APPLETON and JOHN GREGORY, all of the ſaid diſtrict, have depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim for themſelves, and for and on behalf of the Federal Society of Chair makers, as authors and proprietors, in the words following, to wit.

"The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair-
"maker's Book of Prices. Inſtituted April
"14th, 1794."

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
¶4w of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

CAME to the place of Martin Kocherſparger, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 16th inſtant, a red COW, with a white face, a piece cut off her right ear, red round her eyes, long horns, white on the belly, and a little on one of her hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Paſſyunk, May 26, 1794. †

LAND *for* SALE.

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Montgomery county, Manor of Moreland townſhip, in a pleaſant, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, near the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Jenkin-town, two and an half from the Billet, within one mile of ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and half a mile from Truemen's paper-mill, on Pennypack; containing one hundred and ſeventy five acres of land; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two good rooms below, and three above, with good cellars under the whole, a good kitchen, a good ſtone barn, a large waggon-houſe, with granaries above, and a cellar under, part for potatoes, &c. a good ſpring of water near the door, with a houſe over it, a good well of water in the kitchen yard, which is paved, and a pump in it in good order, with almoſt all kinds of buildings ſuitable for a farm, and a houſe and barn on one end of the plantation, which makes it very convenient to divide, as the wood-land and meadows run through the whole tract; thirty acres of meadow, moſtly watered by good ſprings, of which there are a number on the premiſes, a great proportion of wood land, and the reſt good arable land. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Lawrence Huſon, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. Moſes Sheppard, near Jenkin-town, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer. The ſtock, farming utenſils, and grain in the ground, may be had with the premiſes, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN LARZELERE.

May 22, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH, } Executors.
AND
ISAAC ANDERSON, }

March 29, 1794. ‡

## *Scriptural Geography.*

This Day is published, and to be sold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-street, and the principal Bookfellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND and thofe Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jerufalem to Rome, as defcribed by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apoftles.

## *Lancaſter and Suſquehannah Turnpike.*

WE the fubfcribers, appointed Commiffioners by "An act of the General Aſſembly, enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the borough of Lancaſter to the river Suſquehannah, &c." do hereby give public notice, that on Monday, the 16th of June next, we will open a book, purſuant to the ſaid act, "to receive ſubſcriptions of ſtock for the ſaid company," at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which ſhall be kept open for the purpoſe "at leaſt ſix hours in every juridicial day for the ſpace of three days, if their days is neceſſary," when and where "every perſon of the age of twenty one years, offering to ſubſcribe in the ſaid book, in his own name or any other name, ſhall previouſly pay to the attending Commiſſioners thirty dollars, for every ſhare to be ſubſcribed.

FRANCIS JOHNSON,
JAMES MILLER,
ISRAEL WHELEN,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
JONATHAN JONES,
} Commiſſioners.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1794.

## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber was broken open on the night of the 20th of April, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in ſilver, ſeven twenty dollar bank notes, and one hundred and fifty pounds in ten and five dollar notes, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid, upon delivery of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or eighty dollars for the money alone, by JOHN ELLIT.

Pitts Grove, Salem county,
April 30, 1794. *

## *Harriſburgh and Carliſle*
## MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion-townſhip, Montgomery county, twelve miles weſt of Philadelphia, on the night of the 9th of April, a Bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this ſpring, fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, and heavy with foal, has a remarkable ſcar on her forehead, occaſioned by a cut which has cauſed a lump of ſkin to riſe on the lower part of it, a new ſaddle, with plated ſtirrups and a curb bridle, were taken with her. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, and proſecutes him to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid paid by

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's townſhip, in Franklin county, weaver, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of ſettling ſaid eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Adminiſt.

Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

## *NOTICE.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, on or about the 8th of April laſt, gave his bond to George Vogel, of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, for the ſum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, 1799. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I ſhall diſpute the payment thereof, until the ſaid George Vogel fulfils his contract with me, on which the ſaid bond is founded.

PHILIP NICE.

Nockamixon townſhip,
Bucks county, May 10, 1794. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a Cheſnut Sorrel Mare, ſeven years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID WILSON.

Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, May 12, 1794. *

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Princeſs Ann, Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a luſty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, ſtriped waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, a new felt hat, and ſundry other clothes; he underſtands brick-moulding, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent ſawyer. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a free man, and follow ſome of thoſe occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and ſlick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, ſomewhat crooked in the legs. Alſo ran away, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Iſaac, 21 years of age, about ſix feet high, very ſlender made, has a big mouth and noſe, ſubject to limping, occaſioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been uſed to hard labour and his hands are ſoft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hoſtler or waiter. It is ſuppoſed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowſers, one or two ruffled ſhirts, a new felt hat bound, with a looſe crown, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever ſecures the above fellows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by † WILLIAM ADAMS.

## *The New-Jerſey Medical Society*

WILL meet, agreeably to adjournment, at the ſign of the College, in Princeton, on Wedneſday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance will be laid before the ſociety.

Candidates for licence to practice phyſic and ſurgery within this ſtate will be examined the day before the meeting of the ſociety, by the appointment of the Supreme Judges.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

## *SIX DOLLARS Reward.*

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th inſtant, and ſtole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Waſhington, Belfaſt, No. 1783, with two keys, one ſteel, the other braſs, and a red ſeal crack'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Watch and Thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his watch again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8, 1794 ¶

## *For SALE,*

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill-dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6 w.

## *One Dollar Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on Tueſday, the 29th of this inſtant April, an indented ſervant Negro man, mamed AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well ſet ſtout made fellow, a little ſtoop ſhouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow ſhirt, fulled lindſey trowſers, a good high crowned hat, old ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

* JONATHAN ROBERTS.

April 30, 1794.

## *NOTICE.*

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber inventor and ſole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, ſome time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorn to John and Joſeph Evans, to diſpoſe of licences for the uſe of the ſaid machinery, upon certain terms, with which the ſaid John and Joſeph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the ſaid John Evans claims a right to a ſhare of the ſaid patent, particularly within the county of Lancaſter, in this ſtate, and the ſtate of New York, and under pretence of ſuch right hath induced ſome unwary perſons to purchaſe pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, that the ſaid powers of attorney to the ſaid John Evans and Joſeph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all thoſe who have purchaſed, or may purchaſe, ſuch licences of the ſaid John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make uſe of ſuch machinery, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,
*A General Aſſortment of*
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.

March 17 1794. tbctf

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN NICE, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE,
* GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
} Executors.

## *TO BE SOLD,*

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marſh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the weſt ſide. There are on the ſaid land a good ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living two miles weſt of ſaid premiſes, near the Marſhal Road.

The title indiſputable.

* WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTI
A WORK, to be entituled,
The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of ſufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennſylvania on impeachment: and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial; it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the ſecond, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

*The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:*

I. The work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time—but the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennſylvania, during the late war; never before publiſhed.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the different Bookſellers in this city—Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers

## *NOTICE.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Johnſon, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (particularly thoſe who are in arrearages for intereſt money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts to the ſubſcribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, ſon of Joſeph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting Rebecca, the wife of the ſubſcriber, or paying any monels due to me on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MOSES LAMBSON.

Salem county, New Jerſey,
May 4th, 1794. *

## *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

WAS ſtolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Cheſnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a ſmall white ſpot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any perſon taking up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

## *JUST PUBLISHED,*

And to be ſold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Bookſellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly ſhewn, that it is the duty of Chriſtians to take the principal ſubjects and occaſions of their pſalms, hymns and ſpiritual ſongs, from the Goſpel of Chriſt.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.
Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cheſnut Level.

## *Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.*

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

## *To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.*

THE Repiſter and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as adverti ſed at No. 18, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-ſtreet, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-ſtreet, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "ſhewing or containing, the boundaries or "diviſion lines of the different and reſpectiv "ſtates (with their reſpective diviſions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "inſertion. Compiled from the beſt authorities, by READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FERES tavern, ſeven miles below Lancaſter, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, ſomewhat diſh-faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn ſaddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon apprehending the thief or thieves, ſo that they are brought to juſtice, and the owners get their horſes, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſes, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, March 28, 1794. *

## *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

THE Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant, and about ſixty dollars in ſilver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or ſixteen dollars for the money alone, by JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county,
Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.